PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c. &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette

No. 54,837.—NEW SERIES] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. —30 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2nd Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
9th "	EGYPT	7912	......	..
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
23rd "	ARABIA	7903	......	...
30th* "	MANTUA	11000	......	...
6th Nov.	OCEANA	6610	......	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	..
20th "	MALWA	10,883	......	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA.	10,512
4th Dec.	PERSIA	7951	......	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
18th "	EGYPT	7912	......	...

*This Steamer will proceed via Malta to PLYMOUTH and LONDON. Passengers for MARSEILLES tranship at Port Said to the S. S. "INDIA."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
19th Feby.	MANTUA	11000	......	...
26th "	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
6th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
13th "	PERSIA	7951	......	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
*23rd "	ARCADIA	7000	......	...
26th "	EGYPT	7912	......	...
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10512	......	...
9th "	ARABIA	7903	......	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	MANTUA	11000	......	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	7951	......	...

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
London by sea	Rs. 528 „ Rs. 627	Rs. 792 „ Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers	Tons.	Captain.	Date
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	25th Sept. 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	9th Oct. 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	10th Nov. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	27th Nov. 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	5th Dec. 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	21st Dec. 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	7th Jan. 1910.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	19th Jan. 1910.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	11th Feb. 1910.

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay to Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

The Advertised Rates to Portsaid include a Free Pass between Portsaid and Cairo.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 27th Sept.	11 a. m.	P.D. & O.M.*
GOALPARA	2,147	Mon. 27th Sept.	4 p. m.	V.M. & D.**
KASARA	1,195	Thur. 30th Sept.	9 a. m.	O Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 1st Oct.	6 a. m.	Direct †

* Porebunder, Dwarka and O. Mandvie.
** Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka.
† Or later on arrival of the English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on Monday, 27th Sept. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MUTTRA," 4,644 tons, sailing on or about 28th Sept.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 30th Sept. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

25th September, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Combin	30th Sept. 1909
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	28th Oct. "
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	25th Nov. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	23rd Dec. "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	20th Jan. 1910
NERA	5,538	Combin	17th Feb. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations Generali Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	8th Oct. 1909.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	5th Nov. "

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Act. Agent.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct
FOR BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Oct. 1909
Dco. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Nov. 1909.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Dec. 1909.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 630	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	„ 900*	„ 575	

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 500 Single and Rs. 750 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 828; 2nd Class Rs. 659. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	17th Oct. 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	15th Nov. 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	17th Dec. 1909.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT.

No. 59 HORNBY ROAD.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY, SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,
POST BOX 249, BOMBAY.

ENGAGE PASSAGES, SHIP AND CLEAR BAGGAGE, CARGO, ETC., FROM CUSTOMS, MEET PASSENGERS BY ALL INCOMING STEAMERS, TRANSPORTS AND AT RAILWAY STATIONS, TRANSACT GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR:—
CARTER PATERSON & CO., LD.
PICKFORDS, LD.
SUTTON & CO.
} LONDON.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.

HUGHES TOWN ROAD,
(Near the Station),
SECUNDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ *The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.*

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 27,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE:
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Karachi
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping (Perak)
Ipoh (Perak),
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Klang (F. M. States.)
Kwala Lumpor (Do.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manilla
Cebu (Philippines)
Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	„ 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Changchung
Dairen (Dairy)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien Mukden
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Eyojun Port Arthur
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager,

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch, HOWRAH, (Calcutta), MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and [illegible], and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

RAJAH BAHADUR MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, FORT, BOMBAY.

BRANCH OFFICE will be OPENED at MOMBADAVIE.

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

POONA RACES, 1909.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR THE SEASON.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS. Subjective yield of View 40 deg.	No. 20 Rs. 98. Cash Rs. 88. Linear Magnification 6×. Surface Magnification 36× No. 30 Rs. 110. Cash Rs. 99. Linear Magnification 9×. Surface Magnification 81× No. 40 Rs. 146. Cash Rs. 130-8. Linear Magnification 12×. Surface Magnification 144×
GOERZ TRIEDER PAGOR.	These glasses possess the greatest power yet obtained in Binoculars the same size. A Telescope in Opera Glass form. Power 6×, weight 10 oz, Price Rs. 110. Cash Rs. 100. Power 8×, weight 10½ oz., Price Rs. 122-8. Cash Rs. 110. Power 10×, weight 11½ oz., Price Rs. 133. Cash Rs. 120.
MARCKS' PRISMATIC BINOCULARS.	This glass compares favourably in optical and mechanical construction with the best. London made throughout and sold in London retail at £5-5. Power 8×, Price Rs. 78. Cash Rs. 70.
"FLAMMARION" BINOCULARS.	A perfect field glass with achromatic lenses. Price Rs. 35. Cash Rs. 32.
THE "VELDT" BINOCULARS.	Field, Marine or Theatre. Price Rs. 28-8. Cash Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FURNITURE.

Choice selection, replete with latest Home Novelties.

SHERATON,
CHIPPENDALE
& FRENCH FURNITURE.
OUR SPECIALITY.

Large choice of Brocades, Tapestries, Cretonnes, etc. Axminster, Brussels and Indian Carpets, Linoleums, Table Linen, etc., etc.
Painting and House Decorations Artistically executed.

ART CATALOGUE FREE.

SAMPLES OF HIGH CLASS CRETONNES AND TAPESTRIES ON APPLICATION

For Special Designs, Estimates and other particulars please apply to—

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LD.,
75, HORNBY ROAD, **BOMBAY.**

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address:—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No. 838]
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras Kolar and Karachi.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -

furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - -

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - -

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
Bellasis Road, Byculla, **BOMBAY.**

Don't be Misled!

Cheap tyres are not good tyres.

DUNLOPS

are advanced in price so that

QUALITY

may be maintained.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

WRITE US FOR NEW MOTOR TYRE LIST AND "HINTS ON TYRES."

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Have just Received a Consignment of the Famous

SAN PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

San Pellegrino Water is an organically pure table water, pleasantly fresh to the palate.

It is most efficacious in the cure of uric acid, gout, gravel and catarrh of the digestive tracts.

50,00,000 bottles were exported in 1908.

Now obtainable at

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Case of 50 large bottles	Rs. 31-12
1 Dozen bottles	Rs. 8-8

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL POONA.

Select Hotel for European Gentry only.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LD.

'Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &C.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150°	FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE	FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE	FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE	FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL	HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.
LIQUID FUEL	FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES.
"PESTERINE"	FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by Mr. J. F. Karaka, Sardar's Palace, Apollo Street, up to THURSDAY the 30th instant, for the work of the foundations of the new "Grand Opera House" to be built at the junction of New Queen's Road and Mathew Road.

Mr. Karaka does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

For Forms of Tender, Plans and other particulars, apply to Mr. A. L. COLACO, A. M. I. C. E. I., Architect, at his Office, 9, Hornby Road.

25th September, 1909.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY and PAPER for this Railway System for one year, commencing from 1st January 1910.

2. Tenders will be received up to noon on MONDAY, 18th October 1909, and should be addressed to the ACTING CHIEF AUDITOR, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, in a SEALED COVER, superscribed TENDERS FOR STATIONERY and PAPER.

3. All Tenders received will be opened in the office of the Agent, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, on TUESDAY, 19th October 1909.

4. Tender Forms can be obtained and all other information and terms may be had on application to

THE ACTING CHIEF AUDITOR,
B. and N.-W. Ry.,
Gorakhpur.

Gorakhpur,
18th September, 1909.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF CIVIL HOSPITALS, BURMA.

WANTED on the 1st January, 1910, for temporary service in Burma a qualified MEDICAL PRACTITIONER possessing European or Indian University Medical Degrees or qualifications. The appointment will extend up to 3 years, subject to six months' notice on either side. The pay of the appointment is Rs. 500 per mensem and no allowances besides pay will be given. The appointment is non-pensionable and carries with it no claim to leave allowances. The candidate selected to fill the appointment will be placed in Medical charge of Tharrawaddy District with headquarters at the town of Tharrawaddy, and will not be liable to transfer during the period of his engagement. He will ordinarily be required to spend a portion of every month on tour in the Tharrawaddy District. While in service, he will be subject to rules regarding duties, control and discipline applicable to Civil Surgeons already in the service.

2. Applications with copies of diplomas, certificates and testimonials together with certificate of physical fitness for Government service granted by a Commissioned Medical Officer of Civil Surgeon, should be submitted to the Undersigned not later than the 1st November 1909.

3. Civil Assistant Surgeons already in permanent Government service, may apply through their official superiors for this appointment which is open to them. Should a Civil Assistant Surgeon be selected to fill the appointment, he will be seconded on the establishment of the Province to which he belongs and will be allowed to retain for a period of three years the option to return to the Subordinate Medical Service. During this period he will be regarded as detached on temporary duty, within the meaning of Article 376 of the Civil Service Regulations, and if he returns to the Subordinate Medical Service within three years, his service will count for pension; the pay of his substantive appointment being taken into account under Article 490, Civil Service Regulations in calculating his pension.

Particular attention is required to the fact that COPIES of certificates, testimonials, etc. are required and not originals. In the event of this warning being disregarded, the undersigned will not be responsible for any loss that may occur. In the event of ORIGINALS of certificates, etc., being required for reference, the applicant concerned will be specially addressed. Should the applicant not receive a reply to his application within a month of its receipt in the office of the undersigned, it should be understood the application has not been favourably considered.

E. H. L. SEPPINGS,
Personal Assistant,
for Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Burma.

a.s.26.8.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 624 of 1908.

SHIVNATH ASSAWA and Another ... Plaintiffs.

v.s.

BHAIDAS VALLABHDAS and Others .. Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 28th day of June, 1909, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of October, 1909, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

All that the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs and of the 1st and 2nd Defendants Bhaidas Vallabhdas and Nagindas Vallabhdas in the undermentioned property, viz:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage and building erected thereon, situate at Walkeshwar in the Registration Sub-District of Bhuleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand six hundred and ninety-three square yards be the same, more or less, and bounded as follows:—On the North by the Harkness Hill Road, on the South partly by a public passage and partly by property of Jetha Doongersey, on the East by a public passage, and on the West by other property belonging to the estate of the said Calliandas Kirparam, deceased, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under Old No. 572, and New No. 2716, Old Survey No. 21 A, 2224, New Survey No. 7210, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under Ward D No. 3231, and Street No. 6.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of Government vacant land with the fruit and other trees growing and standing thereon and including the well thereon situate, lying and being at Malabar Hill without the Fort, on the North side of the Doongersey Road within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurment two thousand three hundred and thirteen square yards and seven-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, formerly forming a portion of a larger piece of vacant land admeasuring four thousand eight hundred and two square yards or thereabouts, belong to the said Chaturbhooj Govindjee, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North partly by the property of the said Bhaidas Vallabhdas and Nagindas Vallabhdas and partly by the property of the late Calliandas Kirparam, on or towards, the South and East by the said Doongersey Road and on or towards the West by a passage two feet in width, separating the said hereditaments and premises now in description from the remaining portion of the said vacant piece of land belonging to the said Chatoorbhuj Govindjee of which they formerly formed a part and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, New No D 2718, Old Survey No. 1-7255, and Registered in the Books of the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 3153 3158 and 3160, and Street Nos. 14, 22 and 24

THIRDLY.—All that vacant piece or parcel of land situate at Walkeshwar, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement thirty-eight square yards forty-three of a square yard, and bounded as follows:—On the North, South and East by other property of the said purchasers Bhaidas Vallabhdas and Nagindas Vallabhdas, and on the West by the property belonging to the estate of the said Calliandas Kirparam and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, and New No. 2716, Old Survey No, 21, A/24, A/22, and New Survey No. 7240, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under Ward D No. 3232, and Street No. D 8 and 10.

N.B.—The three plots above described now form one piece of land admeasuring 4,044 square yards or thereabouts, whereon is standing a bungalow with outhouses bearing Municipal D Ward Nos. 3231, 3232, 3153, 3258 and 3160, Street Nos. 6 D, 3, 10, 11, 22 and 24, and the said land and bungalow were till recently in the occupation of the tenants of the 1st and 2nd Defendants and are now vacant.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Acting Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PESTANJEE RUSTIM, KOLA & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 26th day of August, 1909.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Acting Commissioner.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd and TUESDAY, the 28th September, 1909, the following ROADS WILL BE CLOSED to Vehicular Traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours of 4-30 and 8 P.M., on account of the immersion of Ganpatis:—

Queen's Road from the Chaupati Level crossing to its junction with Gamdevi Road; Hughes Road from its junction with Sandhurst Bridge to its junction with Gamdevi Road; the whole of French Road; Chaupati Road from Gamdevi Road to French Road, and Sandhurst Bridge.

Vehicles proceeding from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill towards the Fort or "vice versa" will have to proceed along the following roads:—

WALKESHWAR to FORT.—Via Walkeshwar Road, Chaupati, Gamdevi Road past Fire Brigade Station on to Girgaum Road over Kennedy Bridge and new road joining Queen's Road.

The same route to be followed in reverse order for vehicular traffic from Fort to Walkeshwar.

CUMBALLA HILL to FORT.—Via Hughes Road, Gamdevi Road, past Fire Bridge Station on to Girgaum Road and down new road joining Queen's Road.

The same route to be followed in reverse order for vehicles proceeding from Fort to Cumballa Hill.

This order is made under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of Bombay Act IV of 1902 with the sanction of Government.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 10th September, 1909.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s.s. "EGYPT," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC, LONDON.

ENTRIES for the Musical Knowledge Examination close on THURSDAY, 30th September.

EDGAR FAULKNER,
Local Secretary,
Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 11, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of s. s. "Brittania."

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Agents, Bombay and Hajaz S. N. Co., of India, Ld.

The s. s. "Brittania" as she now lies off the Mazagon Bunder with all her gear, apparel and tackle and about 25 tons of coal. She was built by D and W Henderson, Glasgow, in 1879, gross tonnage 3,069 tons, net 1970 tons, length 350 ft., breadth 38ft. 5in, depth 28ft. 7in., triple expansion 3 cylinders engines of 265 H. P. The steamer is sold for breaking up only.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On FRIDAY, the 1st October next, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the top floor of the Paper Currency Office, Medows Street, Fort, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, also open carved, household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, sliding dining table, arms and without arms chairs, large mirror back sideboards and dumbwaiters, handsome drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, artistic made cabinets and chiffoniers, single and double mirror door almyrahs, marble top octagon and round tables, office tables with drawers, glass door book presses, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, Chesterfield sofas, Singapore cane furniture, bentwood chairs, dressing chest of drawers, clothes presses, rich curtains, table, hanging, wall and hall lamps by Ditmar, rich Persian and Brussel's carpets, etc., etc., the property of J. Stuart Milne, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF PURE ENGLISH CUT EMERALDS DIAMONDS AND RUBIES.

Under instructions from Shah Chugunlal Valchund and on account and risk of Shah Jethabhoy Javherchund Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on THURSDAY, the 7th proximo at 3 p. m. (S. T.) the following very valuable emeralds diamonds and rubies.

155 diamonds about 45 3-4 rati.
91 diamonds about 22 rati
51 diamonds about 18 1-4 rati.
One rose diamond ring about 3 1-4 rati.
One diamond ring about 2 1-4 rati.
One pair diamond "booti" about 3½ rati.
Five diamond buttons about 4 1-4 rati.
One collar button about 1 1-4 rati.
One diamond earring consisting of about 22 diamonds.
One pair ruby "booti" consisting of about 2 rubiee and 18 diamonds.
One ruby rose consisting of 9 diamonds and 1 ruby about 2 rati.
Espinal rose consisting of 11 diamonds.
Ruby rose consisting of 1 ruby and 13 diamonds.
Ruby rose consisting of 1 ruby and 20 diamonds.
One diamond about 1½ rati.
One ruby about 2½ rati.
One ruby about 1½ rati.
Two bangles of blue stone about 4½ rati.
46 rubies.
One ruby rose consisting of 11 diamonds.
Two "Cos Vala" of immitation rubies and three "Tavdas" etc.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th September, 1909.

COLLETT AND COMPANY.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. COLLETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Chowpatti House," Chowpatti, at the back of Wilson College and just opposite the late Mr. Talyarkhan's residence, the very valuable and artistic "selected" pieces of furniture such as telescopic dining table, arm chairs, meatsafes, marble-top teapoys, 2 old violins, 1 platedbound benjo by Rose, perambulator and child's tryeycle, engineering and other books, teapoys, whatnot, plateglass, bookcase, sideboards, marble-top circular table, rich fan design upholster, set of drawingroom suits in 10 pieces, lined silk flower tapestery and covers, chess and tile-top teapoys, elegant drawingroom cabinets and chiffoniers, corner and side cabinets, marble top chipendale, round and side tables, picture easels, easy chairs, verandah benches, hat and umbrella stands, mahoganized single bedsteads, dressing and washand marble-top tables, cloth baskets, single and double bevelled mirror-door almirahs and wardrobes, made to order, writing table, Indian large size carpets, rich glass and porcelainware, Elkington platedware, thurmos flasks, solid silverware, mahogany entire brass frame, upright cottage piano, specially built for Indian climate by Rose & Co., gold embroidered folding Chinese screen, very old Chinese large and small flower jars, one century old ebonized cloth chest, linen table cloths, one 18ct. gold hunting English minute repeater watch, gold chains, gold coins, one nearly new grand concert gramophone with 75 English and Indian records, copper utensils, one English rubber-tyred steel wheels, nearly new, comfortable roomy and light victoria, one handsome grey, quiet, real Arab horse, 14-3, aged five, free of bad marcks, one English solid leather, silver mounted single harness to match, etc., etc., the property of the late Mrs. J. Collett.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

COLLETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1909.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPS.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). First insertion:—12 annas first 24 words. 4 annas per extra line.

Subsequent insertions:—2 annas per line.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange Lists of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 20; Single Copy, Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin, Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by Supervisor with experience in P. W. D. and Railways. Apply to W. G., care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4⅜d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office

FOR PLEASURE TRIPS to Elephanta Caves, Harbour Excursions, Towing, etc., always available a fast powerful STEAM LAUNCH. Apply, P. NASAR WANJI & Co., 9-10, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper-storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having ooze-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstall on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE. A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No 554, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases By W. E. H. Re, 1. Apply Box No. 494. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer' Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year

RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Indian Travellers' Railway Guide, with coloured Railway Map, duly corrected, are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler and Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station Platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office Price 8 annas.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY, By James' Douglas, Rs. 5, Apply Box No. 408, c/o. "Bombay Gazette" Office

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE" LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10, Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TYPEWRITING.—Undertaken by an Experienced Typist. Carbon copies carefully and legibly produced. Terms very moderate, on application to "COPYIST," care of this Paper.

WANTED:—

FOR the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, a good CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER to clean and repair Telegraph Instruments. Salary Rs. 40—50. According to qualifications. Apply with Testimonials to the Superintendent in Charge.

At once FLAT, furnished or unfurnished, not less than three bedrooms. Apply Major KEILY, 125th Rifles, Watson's Annexe.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? with LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Light, Digestible Loaves

—with crisp crust and sweet white crumb—may be easily and speedily made at home with the aid of 'Paisley Flour.' Bread can be prepared ready for the oven in a few minutes. No time wasted waiting for the dough to rise—no baking powder or yeast required. Just one part of

'PAISLEY FLOUR'

the SURE Raising Powder

to eight of ordinary flour. Recipes with every tin.

AMUSEMENTS.

A
BAZAAR
WILL BE HELD IN THE
TOWN HALL,
ON SATURDAY, OCT. 2.

EMBROIDERY,
FANCY WORK, BRAN PIE, ETC.,
TEA & REFRESHMENTS.

THE VICTORIA BAND
WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

OPEN FROM 4-30 to 7-30.
ENTRANCE, As. 4.
CHILDREN, HALF PRICE.

Proceeds in aid of the Girls' Friendly Society.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ...	...Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserved Fund and Undivided Profits ...	...Gold $3,631,273 75

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street Within, E. C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Hongkong.
Canton.
Manila.
London

Cebu.
Shanghai.
Yokohama.
Colon.
Kobe.
Empire.

San Francisco
City of Mexico.
Washington.
Panama.
Singapore.
Peking.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	**£1,600,000**
PAID UP CAPITAL.........	**£ 800,000**
RESERVE FUND............	**£ 750,000**

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras.
Karachi.
Cawnpore'
Lahore
Amritsar,

Delhi,
Tuticorin,
Chittagong;
Rangoon.
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,

Newera-Ellya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point.)
Zanzibar.
Mombasa
Nairobi,
Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

Capital Subscribed ...	Rs.	1,00,00,000
Capital Called up ...	„	50,00,000
Reserve Fund.........	„	1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq., (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

MOTOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied. Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

F. I. A. T.

THE NEW
12-14 H. P.

Royal Automobile Club Rating 15-6 H. P.
LIVE AXLE
F. I. A. T.

THE TOWN CAR DE LUXE OF THE SEASON.

ECONOMICAL in up-keep.
PETROL consumption 25 miles to the gallon.
RELIABLE and easy to handle.
LIGHT on tyres.
ACCURATE in constructing, accordingly accessible.

THE NEW 12-14 Horse Power
F. I. A. T.

Chassis has 4 speeds forward with reverse and is fitted with forced lubrication and all the most up-to-date improvements known in motor design.

PRICE—English list price plus cost of importation.

For detailed specification prices and all particulars apply to the

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LD.,

P. O. Box 195, BOMBAY.
P. O. Box 298, CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE.

The following STATE MOTOR-CARS are FOR SALE. All are in working orders:—

1. NAPIER.—4 cy. 24 H.P., Long Body, Touring Car.
2. DARRACQ.—4 cy. 15 H.P., Long Body.
3. DARRACQ.—2 cy. 10 H.P., Short Body.
4. DARRACQ.—2 cy. 10 H.P., Long Body.
5. DE DION—Single cy. 10 H.P., Long Body.
6. WOLSELEY.—2 Seated Single cy. 6 H. P.
7. STEAM CAR.—20 H. P (Chelmsford).
8. STEAM CAR.—20 H.P (Chelmsford).
   GARDNER SERPOLETE.—16 H. P.

Offers must be made before the 5th of October.

Write to—

THE RAJ KHARCH,
SUPERINTENDENT,
BHAVNAGER STATE.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Begs to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
DE DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	1,000
Do. —9 H.P., 4 seats	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats	1,700
Do. —12-14 H.P.. 7 seats...	For offers.
ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
HORBICK.—14-16 H.P., 4 seats	3,500
PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats	5,000
De. DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats...	2,100
REO—18 H.P., 5 seats	For offers.
BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats	2,100

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

CARS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.,
1 BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET,
(Opposite Lipton's).

"TOWN KIT."

FLANNEL
Suit @ Rs. **22-8** complete
FLANNEL
Suit @ Rs. **15-8** Do.
FLANNEL
Suit @ Rs. **10-8** Do.

Latest
Fashion
Details

Experienced
Cutter
Employed.

Made to Order.

Apply for samples and self-measure-forms,
To
THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING CO.
115, Hornby Road,
Opposite York Building, FORT.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad! For Particulars apply Bombay Gazette Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, a large quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture such as dining table, chairs, side-board, dumbwaiter, dinner waggon, sofas, easy chairs, almyrahs, iron safes, dressing and wash-hand tables, cupboards, etc.

At 3 P. M. (S.T.).

Several gent's bicyles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 „ „ victoria.
1 „ „ vis-a-vis.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hornby Road, Fort, the entire furniture of the English Hotel (as the premises are to be vacated) consisting of teak and blackwood substantial made, dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, glassware, crockeryware, lamps, pictures, 2 full sized slate billiard tables, by Thurston and Burroughs and Watts, large counter, also open carved blackwood furniture, and also four full sized billiard tables in complete, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, 29TH SEPTEMBER.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst. at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Sandhurst House, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder (Ground Floor), the valuable artistic design teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture such as dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner-wagon, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs in 10 pieces lined silk tapestry, elegant cabinets and chiffoniers, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, lady's writing table, book cases, carved chairs and teapoys, iron and wooden bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes press, chest of drawers, sweet-toned ebonized cottage piano by Rose, in good order, Verandah globe lamps, rich glassware and crockeryware, platedware by Elkington, Reed and Barton, rich table ornaments, large Chubb's safe, China vases, Persian carpets and rugs, bronze and param figure, maple wood English Chairs and Jardinieres, bead chicks, books, American refrigerator, ice box, Elswick, gent's bicycle, garden pots, etc., the property of F. T. Smithers, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th September, 1909.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Luggage, Parcels, etc., at G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX. of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Co., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th September, 1909, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the abovenamed place:—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 28th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.).

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 13-21, 14-26.
Case No. 219 Mutton and Doctor Street.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, etc., etc., at the G. I. P. Railway, Wari Bunder—Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 30th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Wari Bunder Goods Depots:—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, bags of wheat, sweeping grain, juwari, bale of twist, trunk of luggage, case of oilmanstore, crate of broken marble stones, cases of tea, bundles of papers and forms, bundles of bagging, iron bars, grocery, brassware, Zinc slab, iron sheets, buckets, wagon of sand, bundles of leather, bags of luggage, box of cloth, bags of toor, casks of soil, empty casks, heaps of sweeping grain, lot of old records and other miscellaneous articles.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with Section Nos. 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX, of 1890. Messrs MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 9th October, 1909, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's stables.

A quantity of valuables and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles and cotton pickings.

A descriptive list of the booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad-guage section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NEW MEMONWADA ROAD.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay,
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 398 of 1908.

Amoobai, widow of Cassum Laloo, of Bombay, Gowli, Mahomedan, Inhabitant, residing at Memonwada, without the Fort of Bombay.........................Plaintiff.

vs.

1. Jumibai, widow of Ebrahim Cassum; 2. Ahmed Ebrahim; 3. Abdool Razak Ebrahim; and 4. Khatoobai, daughter of Ebrahim Cassum, the last three being minors under the age of 18 years by their guardian ad litem, residing together at Memonwada, without the Fort........................ Defendants.

Pursuant to the Consent Decree made by the High Court in the above suit on the 26th day of February, 1909, the consent order made on the 19th day of July, 1909, varying the said decree and under instructions from Messrs. Jamsedjee Rustomjee and Davidas, attorneys for N. Convay, Esq., Receiver appointed by the said consent order, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY the 13th October 1909, at 5 p. m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land of ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being at New Memonwada Road outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 146 Square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 673 and Street No. 208-12 and bounded as follows: That is to say on or towards the South by the house of Cassum Hajee Alli, on or towards the East by Memonwada Road and on or towards the North by Memonwada Road and on or towards the West by Sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Jamsedjee Rustomjee and Davidas, Solicitors to the abovenamed Receiver at their Office No. 5 Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned,

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 27th September, 1909.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
21 MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of September, 1909, sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following.—

On account of the shippers—

6 bales second hand morning and frock coats, jackets, overcoats, trousers, military overcoats, waistcoats, sock, stocking, etc.

On account and at the risk of Salemahomed Cassam Nanji—

36	Delphin Fillers	No 10-1
108	Do.	10-2
108	Do.	10-3
36	Do.	10-4
36	Do.	Nos. 20, 58, 18, 57, 19 and 17.

On account of the concerned—

6 cases Railway tickets.
4 cases Soda-water sparklets.

No earthenware articles and fancy goods consisting of jam, butter, sugar and mustard pots, cruets, shaving mirrors, teapot stands, metal baskets, trap, purses, plates, tea-pots, sauce-boats, brush and soap pots, vegetable dishes, washing basins, and 30 doz. white and gold cups and saucers.

Miscellaneous articles consisting of iron and wooden bedsteads glass show cases; country safes and fancy American antique clocks in oak frames hour and half hour striking.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th September 1909.

DICK'S PATENT CANVAS AND BALATA BELTING.

THE BEST BELTS
for
Mills, Factories
and
Railway Workshops.
Absolutely Unequalled
For Heavy Drives.

SOLE AGENTS:—
W CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily for 1 week.—Six insertions. Re. 1 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.

Thrice a week.—Three insertions. Rs. 1-8 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.

Twice a week.—Two insertions. Rs. 1-12 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.

Once only.—Rs. 2 per inch of 8 lines.

WANTED.

ENGINEER, CERTIFICATED, Native, Preference given to one understanding Sugar Permanent Employment, prospects, to good man.—Write stating salary and experience. Address "A" care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.

A CAPITALIST desiring to open a most profitable business in India. Indian Art Curious, High Class Gold Jewellery, Silverware, Watches, Clocks, Optical, Watch Repairing, Manufacturing Jewellery, etc., etc. Having conducted an extensive and well-known firm of F. P. BHUMGARA, in Madras for several years and have wide experience in several lines in business, numerous certificates and medals awarded for excellence of manufacture, travelled all over India and Europe, Exhibitions—Further particulars—A. F. BHUMGARA, care of E. P. BALIWALLA, 15 Queen's Road.

INVALID PORT

Rs. 2-8
Per Bottle.

DEVEREUX'S OLD INVALID PORT,
Shipped direct from Oporto by SANDEMAN & Co., is Pure and free from added ingredients. Try a bottle and note its beneficial effects.

DEVEREUX & Co., LTD.,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

TO BE LET.

ABOUT 4,000 square feet of office room over the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Parry Smith & Co, open to West, North and East.

Particulars from:—

LEACH & WEBORNY.
Rampart Row.
Bombay.

RARE OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTIES, situated at Colaba, Fort, Byculla, Grant Road, Parel, Worlee, Cumballa Hill, Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Dadar, Mahim, &c., &c., and VACANT PLOTS at different localities. For further particulars apply to—

MESSRS. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
18, Bank Street, Fort.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire,

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL
MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS
STEEL BEAMS
STEEL ANGLES
STEEL TEES
CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAMES fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal,
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, Inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 8-3, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 24TH SEPT. 09.] [BOMBAY, 25TH SEPT. 09.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	83		1.8
3 do. Rentes	97 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 3/8		3/8
3½ do. Govt Securities...	83	1/16	
*Bar Silver in London	23 11/16	un	chgd
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 11/16	un	chgd
Silver in New York	51 1/4	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·14	un	chgd
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·40 1/2	un	chgd
do. do. do. New York.	4·86	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	Since 1st	April.
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	1 13/16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 1/2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8	un	chgd
do. 7-day Market Loans...	1	un	chgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)......................	77/10 5/8	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate).1s. 3 27-32d. unchgd.

*Closing Tone of Silver—Firm Buyers.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 20,000
Gold to Bombay	£ 60,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots	Quiet.
Futures	Feverish.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Strong.
Total Sales	7,000 bales*
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	......
Imports	...2,000 „
Mid-Americans	... 7·31+16
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	10 1-16+1-8

*Called 2,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
7·06	7·02	6·99	6·99
+13	+14	+13	+13

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June
6·99	6·98	6·98	6·98	6·38
+13	+12	+12	+12	+12

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	52,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	46,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ...	4,000 „
Do to Continent	17,000 „

Spot Cotton—12·75+20

Futures—Month of Oct. 13·47+11 } Advanced early on bull support and short covering and declined later on Commission house liquidating.

Do. do. Dec. 13·45+·06

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—13 1-8+3-16

Futures—Month of Oct. 13·12+09

Do. do. Dec. 13·24+08

Closing Tone of spot—Firm.

Cotton Stock in London—7,750 bales.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	..288,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain ...	... 60,000
Week's Exports to France and Contine	... 96,000
Week's Exports to Japan ...	... ...
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	...453,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports ...	...165,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d. 6 22-32
F. G. Broach	d. 6 17-32
Good Broach	d. 6 12-32
Fine Bhownagger	d. 5 28-32
F. G. Bhownagger	d. 5 24-32
Good Bhownagger	d. 5 20-32
Fine Oomras	d. 5 30-32
F. G. Oomras	d. 5 26-32
Good Oomras	d. 5 22-32
Good M. G. Oomras	d. 5 22-32
Fine M. G. Oomras	d. 5 30-32
Fine Bengals	d. 5 14-32
F. G. Bengals	d. 5 10-32
Good Bengals	d. 5 6-32
Fine M. G. Bhownagger ...	d. 5 28-32
Good Madras Westerns C. I. F. London ...	d. 5 16-32
F.G. F Tinnevelly C. I. F. Liverpool Nominal Sept.-Oct. ...	d.
Fair Red Coconadas—C. I. F.—London	d. 5 4-32
Coconada Ginned—C. I. F.—London	d. 5 6-32
Good Khandeish	d. 5 16-32
F. G. Khandeish	d. 5 20-32

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C.I.F.—39 1-2—Oct.-Nov.—London—Nominal.

Tone of Wheat.—Dull.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—37 1-4 (per steamer) Dec.-Jan.—Value—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—

Yellow Gujrat, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship—44 1-2 Sept.-Oct.—Antwerp—Sellers.

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship—44 Sept.-Oct.—Antwerp—Sellers.

Brown Cawnpore—41 1-2 Sept.-Oct.—Antwerp—Sellers.

Tone of Rapeseed—Firmer.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 46 1-2 Mar.-Apl.—H. A. & D.—Done.

Tone of Linseed.—Firmer.

Linseed Argentine La Plata 48—Oct.-Nov.—Dunkirk Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 7 1-4 unchgd.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber, 8s. 11d.—Done.

WOOL AUCTION.

The Liverpool wool auction closed steady with fair demand.

Number of Bales sold 30,000.

Vicanore first white highest 11 3-4,
„ „ „ lowest 9d.
„ ordinary highest 8 1-2d.
„ „ lowest 7 1-2d.
Jaudanar first white highest 9 1-2d.
„ „ „ lowest 8d.
„ ordinary highest 7 1-2d.
„ „ lowest 6 1-2d.
Bicanere white highest 7 3-4d.
„ „ lowest 6d.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [25TH SEPT. 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
Box Gold Bullions.	76,800	London	Indian Specie Bank.
Box Gold Bullions	76,800	London ...	9 Ranchordas
Bundles Rs ...	2,000	C Mandvie.	M Mackenzie & Co
Package Sov ...	6,000	Durban ...	H Mamoojee
Parcel Silver...	51	London	Hongkong Bank
Parcels Silver...	8	London	P Roychand and Sons

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 23rd September, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	33	38,232
B. B. & C.I. Railway	53	61,304

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—

Bank of England...	2½ per cent.	from	1st April.
Bank of Bengal ...	3 per cent.	„	1st July.
Bank of Bombay...	3 per cent.	„	15th July.
Bank of Madras ...	4 per cent.	„	20th July.

Money :—

Borrowers for 3 months at 2 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The Exchange Market opened steady at 1s. 3 31-32d. for T. T. as well as Demand Bank Bills, and 1s. 4 1-8d. to 1s. 4 5-32d. for Credits 3 months' sight. Being Saturday, very little business has been done. Far Eastern rates are quiet but steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 31-32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-8d. to 1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4½d. to 1s. 4 9-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—Francs	169
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	138 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	129 1-2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	172 1-2

Government Paper :—

This market opened at 94 11-16 for the settlement on 30th September, and gradually rose to 94 13-16 at which there were some buyers at the close. The second settlement on 2nd November was quoted at 3-16 per cent. discount. Cash Paper kept in demand at a premium of 1-16 per cent. over the price ruling for end of September. A fair business has been put through to-day. The opening rates in Calcutta were reported as 94 5-8 and 94 1-2 respectively for ready and forward delivery in 2 months.

We quote:—

Cash	...	Rs. 94-14	Buyers.
1st Settlement	...	„ 94-13	
2nd Settlement	...	„ 94-10	

Bullion :—

Silver in London was unchanged yesterday at 23 11-16 for ready as well as forward delivery in 2 months. Private telegrams stated that the market closed quiet but firm at unchanged prices. The New York rate was unaltered at 51 1-4. Our local market opened at 60-2, ex-duty as ready as well as October delivery, but owing to the sales by the dealers declined to 60-0, at which there were sellers at the close. The November settlement kept 3 annas higher. A fair business has been transacted to-day.

Bar Gold prices close as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	3	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	7	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	1	6
Silver ex Duty—Ready	60	0	0a
Ditto 1st Settlement	60	0	0a
Ditto 2nd Settlement	60	3	0a

a Weak.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Yesterday evening a large business was done and prices advanced all round. This morning the market opened firm, and a line of good and fine Broach was done by an export house at Rs. 280 and Rs. 300. There has been a fair demand during the day at and about our quotations. Prices are somewhat irregular.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	...300	Mar. 1910.
Good M. G. Broach ...	...279-80	„ „
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti	...272	Jan. 1910
Fine M.G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	265	„ „
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	...260	„ „
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	...260	„ „
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	...249	„ „
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	...241-2	„ „
Fine. M. G. Khandeish	...250	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...238	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...247	Dec. 1909
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...258	Nov. 1909
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	...220	Jan. 1910

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	... Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales ...	... 7,000 bales.
Total Imports	... 4,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
7·02	6·99	6·95	6·95
—04	—04	—04	—04

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.
6·95	5·95	5·95	5·95	5·95
—01	—03	—03	—03	—03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—

The market is firmer with a fair enquiry.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8	10	0	B. T.
Sept.	„ 9	0	3	R. T.
April-May ...	„ 8	4	0	„

RAPESEED :—

The market is steady with a moderate demand.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs. 6	12	0	B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	„ 7	5	0	„
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ...	„ 7	2	0	„
Brown Delhi, April-May ...	„ 7	1	6	R. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Bold White 85 per cent. ...	Rs. 42	0	0
White Khandeish... ...	„ 47	8	0

Tone—Firmer.

Poppyseed :—

September. ... ... Rs. 9 9 0 R. T.

Tone—Steadier, better demand.

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs. 33	0	0	
Sept.-Oct.	„ 6	12	0	R. T.
Apl.-May	„ 6	3	0	„

Tone—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—

Ready	Rs. 23	8	0
Dec.-Jan.	„ 22	12	0

Mowraseed :—

Sept.-Oct. ... ... Rs. 5 15 6 R. T.

Tone—Steadier.

WHEAT:—

The market is quiet with little doing.

We quote :—

White Delhi, Sept. ...	Rs. 5	14	0	R.T.
White-Delhi, April-May ...	„ 5	3	6	„

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,470
India	65 1-2
Indian Specie	52 1-2

Mills :—

Century	290
David	410
Manockji Petit	3,395 X. D.
Standard	1,100

Miscellaneous :—

Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary	94
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference	148 1-2
Bombay Steam Nav. Preference	290
Delhi Flour Mill	125 C. D.
Port Canning	685

Railways:—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	605
Tapti-Valley	427 1-2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	840 bales.
Wheat	2,468 cwts.
Linseed	2,076 „
Rapeseed	4,492 „
Gingellyseed	811 „
Poppyseed...	154 „
Groundnuts	26 „
Castorseed	4,026 „
Rice	17,096 „
Myrabollams	252 „
Cottonseed	6,366 „
Mowraseed	1,842 „
Gram	1,241 „
Joowar	64 „
Maize	7 „

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.] [BOMBAY, SEPT. 26.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols...............	83 1/16	1/16	
3 do. Rentes	97 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 9/16	3/16	
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	83	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London	23 11/16	un	chgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	23 11/16	un	chgd
Do. in New York.........	51 1/4	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·14	un	ch.d
Do. do. do. Berlin	...	...	...
Do. do. do. New York	4·86	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2	since	1st Apl.
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	1 3/4		1/16
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	2 1/2	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills................	2 1/2	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	5/8	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	1	un	chgd
Bar Gold (per oz)	77/10 5/8	un	chgd

*Closing Tone of Silver :—Steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 27-32d.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots	Quiet, Easier.
Futures	Easier.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Steady.
Total Sales	5,000 bales.*
Imports	4,000 „
Mid-Americans	7·28—03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	10 1-16 unchgd.

Sales increased yesterday by 3,000 bales.

* 2,000 called.

Future Delivery Prices :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·98	6·95	6·92	6·92	6·91
—08	—08	—07	—07	—08

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June
6·91	6·91	6·91	6·91
—08	—08	—08	—08

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...53,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ...	...15,000 „
Do. to Continent	... 6,000 „

Spot Cotton—13·60—15

Futures—Month of Oct. 13·45—02 } Declined early owing to unfavorable cables and advanced later on unfavorable weather reports.

Do. do. Dec. 13·47+02

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—13 3-16+1-16

Futures—Month of Oct. 13·15+03

Do. do. Dec. 13·31+07

Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

Cotton Stock in London —

	Bales.
Cotton Total Visible Supply	1,990,000
Cotton Total Visible Supply East Indian	88,000
„ Quantity in Sight	930,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales	68,000 Bales
„ Sold on Speculation	1,000 „
„ Sold for Exportation	1,000 „
„ Amounts forwarded to Consumers	65,000 „
„ Actual Exports	4,000 „
„ Week's Imports	23,000 „
„ Stock	676,000 „
Surat's Week's Sales	900 „
„ Sold on Speculation	
„ Sold for Exportation	100 „
„ Amounts forwarded to Consumers	900 „
„ Actual Exports	200 „
„ Week's Imports	......
„ Stocks	5,000 „
Afloat American	90,000 „
„ Indian	7,000 „

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat.—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 43 3/4 Sep.-Oct.—Antwerp—Sellers.

Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416lbs., ex-ship 50 3-4—Oct.-November—Dunkirk—Sellers.

Tone of Linseed.—Steady.

Linseed Argentine La Plata—48—Sept.-Oct.—Dunkirk—Value.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—7 1-4 unchgd.

Rubber:—

Para Rubber—8s. 11 1-2d.—Value.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 25.

The following transactions are reported in Government Securities :—3 1-2 per cents. at Rs. 94-10 and small sums at Rs. 94-15.

Shares :—Bank of Bengal, Rs. 1,487 1-2.

The coal market is steady :—Baraboni, Rs. 10 5-8; Bhalgora, Rs. 14 1-8: Kasoonda and Nyadee, Rs. 28 1-4; and Raneegunge, Rs. 15 3-4.

Jute :—Belvedere Jute (ord.), Rs. 115 and 116; Clive Jute (ord.), Rs. 53; Gourepore Co. (pref.), Rs. 99 and Rs. 99 1-2; Kamarhatty Co. (pref.), Rs. 97; and Kanknarrah, Rs. 133.

Railways.—Barasat-Basirhat Light Railway, Rs. 100; and Calcutta Tramways, Rs. 74.

Tea.—Cachar and Duars Tea, (ord.), Rs. 124; and Singell Tea, Rs. 54.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 25.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—4,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Beira s—1,000 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ratenfels s—420 cwts cashewnuts, Nusserwanji Bros and Co.

Gleneden s—52 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co; 55 cwts country medicine, 84 cwts yellow colour, 139 cwts senna-leaves, R Jeewandas and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—222 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 105 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 10 bales cotton-fly, N Peerbhoy; 52 cwts gum, E Jethabhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—504 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 70 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy.

FOR VENICE.

Koerber s—250 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—700 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 201 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 190 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 125 cwts onion, M Jooma and Co.

THE Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, has received a telegram from the London Office, intimating that the Directors have declared an interim dividend for the past half year ended 30th June, at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum free of income tax.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, has received advice by wire from its Head Office, to the effect that an interim dividend of 6 per cent., free of income tax, has been declared on the "A" and "B" shares.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAL NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

JUKES—KING.—September 10, at St. Mark's (Parish) Church, Tollington Park, London, N., Andrew Monro Jukes, M. D. (London), D. P.H. (Camb.), Lieut. Indian Medical Service, son of Dr. and Mrs. A. Jukes, C.M.S., to Gertrude Elizabeth King, B. Sc. (London), elder daughter of Alex. R. King (late Asstt. Secy. to Govt., Bombay) and Elizabeth King.

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

CARRAPIETT—September 11, at Mandalay, the wife of R. S. Carrapiett, of a daughter.

HOLMES—September 12, at Mandalay, the wife of O. R. Holmes, proprietor, Central Ice Works, of a son.

KAMEN—September 14, at Rangoon, the wife of Wm. A. Kamen, of a son.

MYTTON—September 21, at 17-1, Store Road, Calcutta, to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Mytton, of a son.

SIDDALL—September 16, at Mhow, Central India, the wife of Captain J. R. Siddall, Inniskilling Dragoons, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

STUART—BIRCH—September 18, at St. Michael's Church, Jutogh, Simla, Charles Henry Stuart, Manager of the Delhi and London Bank, Simla, second son of James Stuart, Esq., of Barnes, Surrey, to Gertrude Helen Leeds, elder daughter of Colonel F. H. J. Birch, R. G. A., Commanding Jutogh, and granddaughter of the late Capt. W. Montagu Leeds Queen's Foreign Service Messenger.

DEATH.

MARTIN—September 14, Joseph Peter Martin, late of the British Burma Press, and pensioner, Public Works Department, Rangoon, Aged 61 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR.
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 6h 28m, Sun sets 6h. 30m. High water 9h 38; 9-45a. Low water 2h.-31m. 2-50a.

Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5-45.

Maxim : "Policy often effects what force cannot."

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, September, 28.—Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5-40. Leopold Spinning, Bleaching and Manufacturing Company, Ordinary general meeting, 1 Forbes Street, 5 p. m. Sun rises, Ch. 29m., Sun sets. 6h. 31m., High water, 10-22m., 10-37a.; Low water, 3-34m., 4-28a.

Wednesday, September 29.—Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5-40 p.m. Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 29m.; Sun sets, 6h. 30m.; High water, 11-8m., 11-25a.; Low water, 4-33m., 5-6a.

Thursday, September 30.—Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5-40 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 29m.; Sunsets, 6h. 30m.; High water, 11-48m.; Low water, 5-19m., 5-44a.

Friday, October 1.—Rovers' Football Tournament Cooperage 5-40 p.m. Sun rise 6h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 28m.; High water, 0-11m., 0-23a. Low water 6-3m.; 6-23a.

RAINFALL AT MATHERAN.—The total fall of rain at Matheran up to Friday last amounted to 225 inches and 1 cent.

A MATERNITY HOSPITAL FOR HIGH CLASS HINDUS.—To the maternity hospital which Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram intends to establish for high class Hindus, in Bombay, he attaches a charitable dispensary. This dispensary will be opened in his own house at Bhuleshwar and will be named after his deceased mother the "Rookemanee Charitable Dispensary." It will be placed under the management and general superintendence of Dr. Munguldas Vijbhucandas, the founder's son.

RAJA RAM MOHAN ROY ANNIVERSARY.—In connection with the Raja Ram Mohan Roy Anniversary at a public meeting to be held to-day at 6-30 p. m. in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, and to be presided over by Prof. N. G. Wellinkar, there will be delivered two addresses in English by Messrs. H. Narayenrao, B. A., B. L., and Y. V. Bhandarkar, B. A. LL. B., and one in Gujarati by Mr. M. D. Ved, on the Life and Work of the Great Raja.

ON A TOUR FOR HEALTH.—Among the passengers who left Bombay by the last mail steamer were the members of a Parsi family who have proceeded to Europe for the benefit of their health. The family consisted of Mr. Framji Dorabji Panday, Mrs. Jamsetji Limjibhoy Panday, and Miss Panday, who were met at the bunder by a large number of their friends and relations and presented with garlands and bouquets of flowers. Dr. Dady Guzdar and Dr. Miss Goolbai Manekshah accompany them on the tour as their medical advisers.

OVER A CRORE AND A HALF IN CHARITY.—The Zoroastrian Calendar issued at the end of each Parsi year by Mr. Muncherji Hoshangji Jagose has just made its appearence. It is replete with information on a variety of matters connected with Parsis and their institutions. Referring to charity, Mr. Jagose estimates the total amount given by Parsis for charity and public benefactions this year at one crore and fifty-eight lakhs of rupees, namely one crore by Mr. N. M. Wadia, 30 lakhs by Mr. J. N. Tata, 12 lakhs by Miss Hamabai Petit, 10 lakhs in general subscriptions, 4 lakhs in donations at the performance of funeral obsequies, and 1 1/2 lakhs for religious buildings.

A CONGRATULATORY MEETING.—A meeting of the Gaud Saraswat Community was held yesterday evening at Girgaum Back Road to congratulate their compatriot, Rao Saheb Ananta Krishna Pai, B.A., on the title of Rao Saheb which was lately conferred on him by the Government. Mr. S. Y. Dalvi, B.A., LL.B., presided on the occasion. In an address presented it was stated that the Rao Saheb had, by his abilities, honesty of purpose, devotion to duty and unfailing courtesy, has made a mark in his career; that he had upheld the traditions of his family in Mangalore, to whose philanthropic and disinterested efforts, their Community's progress in education and prosperity in life were to a large extent due. The address was presented in a handsome silver casket.

NAOSARI.—At the invitation of Mr. Daboo, a public meeting was held on Friday in the Laxman Hall, Naosari, to bid farewell to our popular Magistrate, Khan Bahadur Pestonji Thanawalla, who is departing from Navsari due to his tranfer to Sidhpore. During the current week not a day passes without dinners and pan-supari gatherings in his honour. The meeting was thoroughly representative of all castes and creeds, and the hall was packed even to the remotest corner. Dastoorji Saheb Kaikobad Dorabji, head priest of the Parsees, was called to the chair. He eulogised the merits of K. B. Thanawalla, as a Magistrate and a gentleman, putting special emphasis on his laudable policy as regards Parsee social cases. He wished K. B. Thanawalla, health, wealth, and prosperity wherever he goes. Mr. Sorabji Desai in his long speech spoke in very high terms of K. B. Thanawalla's merits as a judicial man and his sound guidance to the Municipality. Expressing public sentiment he wished that K. B. Thanawalla would return to Navsari in a higher post as a Judge. Khan Bahadoor Thanawalla thanked the people of Navsari and after praising H. H. the Gaikwad for his kindness towards him, was overcome with emotion. After the distribution of pan, gulab and a vote of thanks being passed to the President, the gathering dispersed.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 25.

Rainfall has been Local in Burma, Eastern Bengal, Assam, Bihar, the United Provinces, East Rajputana, the Central India, and the East of the Central Provinces, Bombay, and the Deccan. Akyab had two inches; Minbu, Silchar, Dinajpur, and Sutna, one and half; Gaya, two; and Ajmer and Bombay, one.

There have been no large changes in the general pressure and distribution, and condition remains favourable for light local rain over practically the whole country. Local disturbance is affecting Kashmir. Temperature is nearly normal everywhere.

Forecast gives the rainfall as likely to increase slightly in Kashmir and North-East India.

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 26.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam; local in Upper Burma, East of the United Provinces, Central Provinces, North Hyderabad, and the Konkan Coast. The falls have now here been heavy, the chief being Toungoo, one inch; Akyab, two; Dibrugarh, one and a half; Dhubri, Cawnpore and Khandwa, one; Nowgong, one and a half; Bombay, two. Practically all tracks of the recent disturbances have now disappeared and the conditions are somewhat less favourable for rainfall in the Peninsula and central parts of the country.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely in Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam. In the country the falls are likely to decrease in number.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Esplanade	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered...	87·23	82·02	95·26	68·90
Sunday, 26th Sept.	5·76	3·70	3·20	3·56
Total......	92·99	85·72	98·26	72·46
Same date last year	70·20	67·03	65·77	49·57

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 25TH SEPTEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 25th September, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual at Multan, Sirsa and Delhi and drier in the extreme north. Maximum is in defect in the south-east Punjab and normal or in slight excess elsewhere; minimum is in excess at Rawalpindi and Sirsa.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Allahabad has had 0·20" and Jhansi 0·25". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded except at Agra and Cawnpore. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air except at Mainpuri and Jhansi where it is in excess. Day temperature has risen but is still below normal at Mainpuri and Jhansi; night temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer reports nearly an inch of rain. Skies are lightly clouded at most stations. Humidity is generally in excess in Rajputana. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 0·15" of rain. Skies remain moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is normal except for an excess at Indore and Surat. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore records 0·14" of rain and Raipur 0·28". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and the air is generally damper than usual. Maximum temperature is in defect over the whole division; minimum is normal.

The Konkan.—General rain is reported. Bombay received 0·99". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is either equal to or in slight excess. Temperature is normal but during day it is below the average at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Aurangabad records 0·61" of rain, Malegaon 0·10 "and Ahmednagar 0·34". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is generally in excess in the north Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Day temperature though risen is generally below normal; night temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall though light has been general on the West Coast and nearly general in the United and Central Provinces and local rain in Rajputana, the north Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded except in Sind and the Punjab. The barometer has fallen moderately in the United Provinces and pressure is relatively low in Rajputana and parts of Central Provinces.

General but light rain is likely on the West Coast and local in the United and Central Provinces, Rajputana and the north Bombay Deccan.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL BHADOI.

PRELIMINARY forecast of the Bhadoi crops of Eastern Bengal and Assam, 1909. [Note.—On the average of the five years ending 1907-1908, the area under bhadoi paddy in Eastern Bengal and Assam represents some 5 2 per cent. of the total are a under rice in British India.]

This forecast relates to the rice crops which are harvested between the middle of June and the middle of November, and which may be included under the general term "aus." Under the orders of the Goverment of Bengal which are still in force, figures are also given in the appendices for other bhadoi crops.

Area under "aus" rice in 1908.—Owing to the correction of crop statistics by field survey in some of the Assam Valley districts and to a revision of the estimates of the normal area under "aus" rice in Sylhet, the total area under "aus" rice in 1908 is now estimated to have been 4,378,900 acres, instead of 4,370,100 acres as reported in the final forecast of that year.

Character of the season.—The conditions prevailing at the commencement of the season were generally unfavourable. Owing to drought, there was a a lack of moisture in the soil which rendered it unsuitable for ploughing. As a consequence, sowing of "aus" rice was generally retarted. Towards the end of April there was a universal improvement in conditions. Good rain fell and the crop germinated well. Owing to plentiful rainfall in June, July, and August, the season was exceptionally favourable for the crop with the exception of that part of it which had been sown on low lands. This portion of the crop suffered from floods to a varying extent.

Area under "aus" rice in 1909.—There has been a further extension of "aus" rice cultivation this year. The reasons for this are :—(1) the failure of the winter rice crop in parts of the Province induced the raiyats to sow a food crop in preference to jute; (2) the unfavourable conditions for sowing jute which prevailed in March and April; and (3) the continued fall in the prices of jute as compared with the high prices maintained for rice.

District Officers estimate the area under this crop in the present year to be 4,666,000 acres, or an increase of about 6 per cent.

Outturn.—According to District Officers' estimates the outturn per acre this year is 92 per cent. of the normal. I see no reason to think that this estimate is too high. My personal observations made during a rain's tour in the Eastern Bengal districts tended to show that the crop was likely to be above the average, but information received from the Assam Valley and Chittagong Divisions and the districts of Dacca, Bogra and Rangpur indicates that some damage was done by floods to the crop on the more lowlying lands. This damage was most marked in the Assam Valley districts. On the basis of a normal yield of 6 cwt. of clean grain per acre, the "aus" crop of this year is, therefore, estimated at 25,756,300 cwt., as compared with 28,900,700 cwt. last year, i. e., a decrease of about 11 per cent.

A NEW FLOORING.

SIEGWART fire-proof flooring is a new building material which is believed to have a big future in India, and efforts are now being made to develope the trade in the Bombay Presidency. The Siegwart floor is being sold in India by the Indian Siegwart Beam Company of Madras, who hope to form a local company for this Presidency and build a factory in Bombay. Specimen's of the flooring are now to be seen on a vacant plot of land in Princess Street, and in the course of a few days the public will be invited to attend a "breaking strain test" Siegwart floors are made to stand a great pressure and during a test in Madras one of the Siegwart reinforced concrete beams did not break until a weight of 41,732lbs. had been applied equal to a strain of 1,100lbs. per square foot.

We extract the following description from one of the firm's pamphlets: -The Siegwart floor can briefly be described as a ferro-concrete floor, quickly placed in position without centering, absolutely dry and load-bearing at once the "in-situ" operations reduced to the utmost minimum. Being provided with hollow spaces, the Siegwart floor is a bad conductor of sound and temperature. The floor consists of hollow beams made of concrete with steel rods embedded therein. These beams are made in workshops and sent to the destination in an absolutely dry and mature condition. They are placed on their supports close together and after the narrow space between is grouted, form a floor ready to bear the full load and perfectly serviceable for other building operations, as well as to receive any desired floor finish. Pipes or electric conduits can be placed inside the beams if desired. The design of the floor is based on scientific principles to give the greatest possible bearing capacity at smallest possible dead weight. The concrete being machine-mixed, is uniform throughout and the reinforcement, owing to the special process of manufacture, cannot be displaced. The beams are made of a uniform width of 10 inches and of the following depths, viz., 4 inches, 5 inches, 6 inches, 7 1-4 inches, and 8 1-4 inches, the vary in size and reinforcement according to the span and load to be carried. The beams are made up to 20 feet spans, but where the span exceeds this or in cases of an exceptionally high load, supporting girders are placed between. The girders are usually provided with concrete haunchings upon which the beams are placed. Stirrups are laid over the top flange in every second or third joint to produce continuity.

HIGH COURT.—SEPT. 27.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

140-05 Payne and Co N C Macleod vs S A Lalji Matubhoy J and M Thakerdas and Co Payne and Co part heard.

28-08 Khunderao L and M T Khetsey vs Vijbai widow and another Mulla and M Captain and V

967-07 Ardeshir H D and Co Soonderji Naranji vs Dhuncorebai widow and others Edgelow G W and Co.

For a Decree in Terms of Agreement.

23-03 Thakerdas and Co. Shariffbhoy Haji Devj vs Essaji Tajbhoy Ardeshir H D & Co.

Long Causes.

230-08 Kang and P Goolabchand Bharani a firm vs Choonibai, widow, Shamrao M and H.

406-09 Payne & Co Balchand Harakchand vs Shri Budeo Mills Ld and others Jehangir, and S.

649-07 Bicknell M and R Maneckji Cawasji Petit vs Gannoo Sakoor and another Jehangir and S.

1041-08 Mansookhlal J and H Ruttonbai widow and another vs Lakhmibai widow and others Thakerdas and Co Captain and Bhaisanker K and G

Testamentary Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

31-08 Pestonji R K and Co Jamshedji Pestonji Mistry vs Rustomji Pestonji Mistry Kanga and P Part heard.

1-09 Raghavaya B and N D Natha vs Jamnabai widow Jamshedji R and D.

4-09 Wadia G and Co D Devshankar vs A Girjashankar Surjmal B M.

31-07 Jehangir M and S Bai Mithabai widow vs Hunsraj Dwarkadas Little and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Cause.

776-08 Tyabji D and Co. Jivraj Madhowji vs. Narandas Madhowji Bicknell M and R Partheard.

Commercial Cause.

399-09 Craigie B and Co W and A Graham and Co a firm vs Choonilal Harilal and Co a firm Little and Co Thakerdas and Co.

Long Causes.

410-09 Ardeshir H D and Co Haji Ahmed Haji Moosa and others vs Haji Esmail Haji Hassam Payne and Co.

218-07 Bhaisanker K and G Nanji Hariram and another vs Mithabai widow and others Malvi H M and R Madhowji K and Co.

689-08 Jehangir G and B Mulji Pradhan vs Guneshdas Ramgopal.

314-08 Little and Co Halimabai widow vs Fatmabai widow and others.

95-09 Payne and Co Canji Gulabchand and Co a firm vs Wasudeo Ganpatrao Jehangir and S.

188-09 Payne and Co Mahomed Roushan vs Canji Bhanji alias Ghellabhoy Shroff and D.

887-08 Tyabji D and Co, Abdul Hoosein Shaik Jivaji and Co, vs Vora Noorbhoy, Jivaji Dalal, Mulla and M.

156-09 Jamshedji R and D Tajbhandas Dwarkadas vs Varman Visvanth and an other Mirza end M and M.

219-09 Mulla and M Syed Mahomed Hakin Bin Syed Ismail vs Shaik Abdul Samadalli Wadia and Co.

213-09 Mulla and M Keshovji Deukaran vs Luxminarayen Balderidas Jamshedji R and D.

206 09 Captain and V Nakhoda Mahomed Radgay vs Mahomed Abdulla Khaday and others F P Pavri

179-09 Jehangir G and B Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy vs Messrs Mulji Bros Jumani Tyabji D and Co.

103-08 Tyabji D and Co T Sadaram and others vs H Sawatram Payne and Co.

446-09 Mulla and M B Sardarmal and others vs R Tarachand and others Shroff D and D.

910-07 Tyabji D and Co Mahomed H Cassum Nanji and others vs Ali Mahomed Goolam Hoosein Thakerdas and Co.

For Postponement.

1052-08 Paghavaya B and N D Vishram Vaidya vs Balkrishna Gopal Ranade Hiralal and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD).
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

675 06 Molvi H M and R Wajirbhoy Karimbhoy vs Y Gordhandas the firm Ardeshir H D and Co. Part heard.

745-07 Ardeshir H D and Co. Y Gordhandas and others vs Munjibhoy Karimji and another Malvi H M and K M R Vakil. Part heard.

344-09 Jamshedji R and D Gulapudi China Narsinnham and a firm vs P Sanyassayya and others Raghavaya B and N Part heard.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

Long Causes.

581-06 T A Ghandy Pranjivandas Shiylal and others vs Haji Fateh Mahomed Rahimtoola Mulla and M.

418-07 Payne and Co Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Baxter vs Sorabji Dadabhoy Baxter and others Pestonji R K and Co.

1035-05 Captain and Y Choonilal Pitamber vs Bai Santokbai widow. Tyabji D and Co.

24-09 Payne and Co. G Tricumdas and Co a firm vs G Ranchordas Bhaghat a firm Edgelow G W and Co.

634-07 Edgelow G W and Co; Bai Pattabai Bapoo Sajoo Venayek vs V N Joshi and others T A Gandhy.

698-08 Dickshit D and S Soonderbai widow vs Ramabai widow and others Shamrao M. and H.

740-08 Tyabji D and Co L Lilachand vs M Tricumdas and others Bhaisanker K and G.

79-09 Jehangir G and B T Jivraj and another vs T Tribhovandass and another Matubhoy J and M.

88-09 Daphtary F and D The Most Rev D Sebastio Jose Pereira and others vs Boaventura M Pereira. In person.

704-08 Captain and V Gopal Nagar vs. Maganlal Purbhudas Mulla and M Hiralal and Co.

826-07 Kanga and Co The firm of Devkinandas Beharilal vs Narayandas Mohunlal and others Hiralal and Co.

1014-08 Raghavaya B and N Sooleman M Sargavaker vs Sakharam Harshet Mulla and M.

NEW
IMPERIAL HOTEL.
FORT. BOMBAY.

MOST CENTRALLY SITUATED
Opposite the Stock Exchange
AND
Close to all Business Places and Railways.

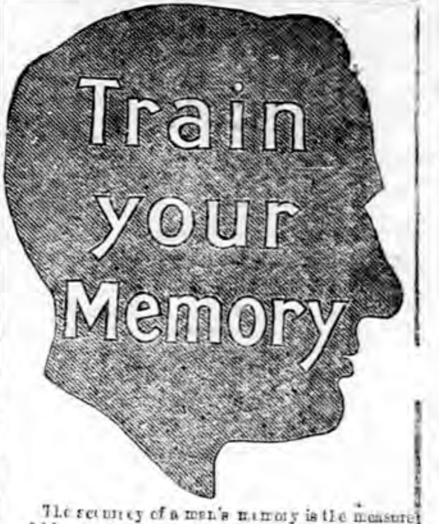
Entirely rebuilt on the most approved sanitary principles after the Style of modern European Hotels, equipped throughout with Furniture and Fittings of the latest design, unrivalled for style, elegance and comfort matchless for Cuisine and Wines.

Each Room has a Bath attached.

TERMS RS. 3 PER DAY & UPWARDS.

The management have spared no pains or expense to make this Hotel in all respects unapproachable.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

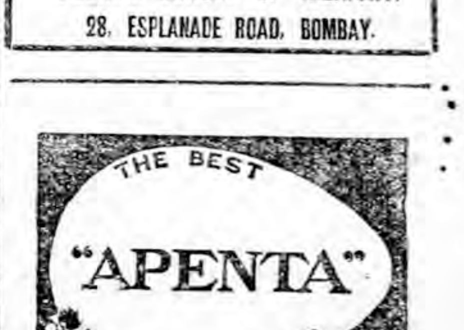


The certainty of a man's memory is the measure of his success in any business or profession. The better the memory the surer the chance of success. It is what you remember that constitutes your knowledge, not what you once learnt and have now forgotten—and it is easier to train the memory than it is to train the muscles of the body. The Pelman System of Memory Training has already demonstrated this in practice all over the world.

HOW TO REMEMBER
Facts, Figures, Names, Faces,
Dates, Geography, Appointments, etc.

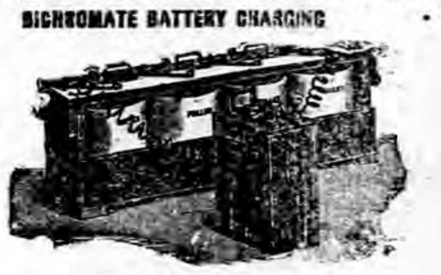
Write for Free booklet on the Pelman System enclosing 1 anna stamp to cover postage.

Address—The Principal,
PELMAN SCHOOL OF MEMORY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.



FILLED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDA PEST, HUNGARY.

FULLER FULLER FULLER
BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING



You connect the Accumulator at night, it is Fully charged in the morning.

Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials.

"As a convenient means for charging Motor, Bicycle or Car Accumulators at home, the new sets introduced by Messrs. Fuller of Wick Lane Works, Bow, London, would be hard to beat."—"The Motor."

Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and non-Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.

Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Sel Starting Model. Made Five World's Records.

Fuller Leclenche Combination, Dry, Latent, Motor Capsule and Universal Batteries, Fuller Fans, Fuller, Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignitialities and Motor Accessories.

JOHN C. FULLER & SON, BOW, LONDON,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

D. R. DADY,
Church Gate Buildings, BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. Of all Chemists and Stores, or post free 3/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Sal Hepatica

An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Billious Attacks and Constipation. Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

For sale by chemists.

Sal Hepatica
SALINE LAXATIVE
URIC ACID SOLVENT

KEMP & Co. 7, Elphinstone Circle Bombay
BEYNON & Co. 55, Esplanade Road.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's. steamer China, 3,868 tons, Captain G. Berguglean, sailed on Saturday for Kobe &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

THE P. & O. Co's. mail steamer Persia, 4,198 tons, Captain W. H. Haughton, sailed on Saturday for London with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Springburn, 3,172 tons, Captain J. J. Crosthwaite, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE Japan Line steamer Bombay Maru, 3,398 tons, Captain W. A. Evans, sailed on Saturday for Kobe &c. with a general cargo.

THE steamer Hydra, 830 tons, Captain G. Kirsiborn, sailed on Sunday for Bankok &c. with a general cargo.

THE B. & P. S. N. Co's. steamer Majidi, 1,857 tons, Captain A. Newby, sailed on Saturday for Jedah, with 798 pilgrims and a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and 18 cabin and 110 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Dumra, 762 tons Captain H Manley arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh &c with a general cargo, 228 cases opium 150 horses and 3 cabin and 59 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Circassia Captain C. F. Osborne, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Firoozi, 2,005 tons, Captain A. B. Watson, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Jedah with a general cargo and 21 deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday, 24th September, should be regarded as a Half Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A	Rinaldo	2791	Pickering	Stream	28-9	J Finlay & Co
B	Urlana	3384	Rose	Stream	27-9	M M & Co
C&R	Pandit	3832	Crebbin	Java	27 9	T M'son & Co
D&E	Chupra	3954	Henderson	Antwerp	29-9	M M & Co
F	Clan Lindsay	2499	Harris	Chittagong	1-10	J Finlay & Co Ld
M	Courland	760	Ebrahim	G Ports	30-9	Bo S N Co Ld
N	Strathendrick	2843	Stewart	Baltimore	28-9	R A Willis
O	Berra	2591	Elford	Dunkirk	3-10	W & A G &Co
P	Rotenfels	3591	Freeden	H'burg via Karachi	1-10	W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Hermiston	2926	Bain	Genoa	6-10	T Morrison & Co
4	Glenedon	3018	Graham	Hamburg	5-10	W & A Graham & Co
7	Koerber	3157	Foresti	Trieste	1-10	A L S N Co
9	Devanha	4785	Powell	Shanghai	13-10	P & O Co
10&11	Delhi	4783	Gordon	Shanghai	29-9	P & O Co
15	Gouverneur	2120	Burmeister	Z'bar	30-9	A Strandes
16	Budrie	1618	Collinsono	Jeddah	27-9	G Jeewajee & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept	Vessel.	Commander.	From
25	Linga s	Cutbush	Karachi, Sept.24
	Firoozi s	Watson	Jedah, Sept 12
26	Circassia s	Osborne	L'pool, Sept 2
	Dumra s	Manley	Busreh, Sept 18

DEPARTURES.

Sept	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Olympia s	Tait	Liverpool, &c
	Persia s	Haughton	London
	Springburn s	Crosthwaite	Calcutta
	Bombay Maru s	Evans	Kobe &c
	Majidi s	Newby	Jedah
26	Hydra s	Kirseborn	Bankok, &c

The steamer Egypt, for London began to load on Saturday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, Homeward bound passed Suez on the 24th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's. steamer R. Rubattino, from Genoa left Suez on the 25th instant, for Aden and Bombay.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel	Names	From
22	Blackwell	T W Scurr	London
	Maida	G S Jones	Chittagong
	Nowshera	C G Cocklin	Baruva
	Paknam	B Morier	Rangoon
		DEPARTURES.	
23	Clan Mattheson	S Beer	Chittagong
	Silesia	E Radouvich	A Ports
	Pera	W W Cooke	London and Dundee
	Brasiliana	G H Dumbleo	Colombo
	Strathness	J Lamont	Karachi

SERVICE ON A TRAMP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In to-day's issue of your paper you publish three letters forwarded to you under the title of "Service on a Tramp" by the Merchant Service Guild.

First and foremost I must say that I am surprised at the Guild advocating parents not to send their sons to sea, a body that is formed for the purpose of promoting the interests of the Officers of the Mercantile Marine should do so not by advising parents to keep their sons ashore but by using their influence to get boys of the right class to join. There are quite enough foreigners in the service now without inviting more to enter which is what they are practically doing by publishing cases which must be more the exception than the rule. As regards the letter by "Mate," I feel sure that no one can blame a shipowner for the fact that a captain (very solitary case I should imagine in the younger generation) letting the steward maid chronometers etc., the same being duties of his officers. Indeed, I should say that the owner in question would like this pointed out to him, for as a class they do not entrust vessels worth large sums of money to men who do not know their duty, and I should say that "Mate" was extremely unlucky in the man he sailed under, "please note as regards accommodation where the owner would have been to blame he most generously lays that there was not much to complain of. The steward not cleaning his room properly was his fault if he did not represent the matter to the Captain. If he did it was the Captain's (for not seeing that his officers were not attended to") and I am sure that nearly all his troubles were caused by his own cloth and not by the owner, men who put on their officer in this fashion all ease or thank goodness I have been very lucky, in my 15 years' experience at sea in not meeting with more than one.

The majority of tramps of any size now have three watches and more are following their example every day. Of course there is work to do, but then every one has to work more or less, even the glorified man ashore at times and no one goes to sea for mere pleasure, at least not in tramps. Certainly some leave the sea the same as a certain percentage leave every profession after being at it for a while and finding themselves not suited to it or vice-versa, the same as Throgmorton Street and I am sure as one of his brother officers afloat, I am right in saying we are all deeply gratified to hear of his continued interest in us. Sea life is not all honey, that everyone will admit, but being an officer in the Mercantile Marine will bear favourable comparison with shore life and does not need a Mark Taples for an advocate.

It rests with officers themselves to better their prospects. Many little grievances have been repaired in the past and can be in the future by proper representation in the proper quarter. Three quarters of the present trivial annoyances are caused by men who would now have no chance of being in their present position if they had to pass the stiffer exams of to-day. As the modern man comes to the fore so will these petty trials disappear. What we require to make service a perfect success is the right men to join it and I am glad to see that they are doing so.

The Conway and Worcester have done an incalculable amount of good in raising the prestige of the cloth and making life in consequence better. Not being one of their Old Boys myself I can see perhaps plainer the real good they have done and feel sure the man whom Mate served under would have been the better of a two years' course on either ship. I am sure that the fault lies more with ourselves than with owners. When we have corrected our own and learn to show each other the respect that is due to us the owner will, being only human, then treat us according to our own values.—Yours &c.

A. S. H. C.

STAMFORD
VERTICAL STONE FLOUR MILL.
The only Successful Machine of its Kind in Existence,
CAN BE WORKED BY
STEAM OR OIL ENGINE OR ELECTRIC MOTOR.
MARSHALL, SONS & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS,
Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

DON'T FORGET
THE SALE TO-DAY
OF THE
"FASHIONABLE PARIS"
STOCK.
At Prices Under Cost
AT
Mc de Stanley Co
WATERLOO MANSIONS,
Bandstand Road, BOMBAY.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST
By Appointment to
H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.
HEAD OFFICES:—
67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
OFFICES IN THE EAST:—
CAIRO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY [illegible]
DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM
MARCKS & CO.'S PIANOS
OFFERED FOR CASH, or on the DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM,
HORIZONTAL GRAND AND UPRIGHT GRAND
PIANOS
at London Cash Prices in India.
QUALITY, TONE, TOUCH,
GUARANTEED.
BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER, (J & P) RICHD. LIPP, STEINWEG-NACHF, from Rs. 550 to Rs. 3,000
Instalments from Rs. 25, and MARCKS & CO.'S Standard Pianos.
These PIANOS are built expressly for us and selected with a view to giving absolute satisfaction.
If you want a Piano communicate with us, and we will send you illustrated literature which we feel sure will interest you.
MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

UP-TO-DATE
FURNITURE
IN HANDSOME DESIGNS.
FOR CASH—HIRE PURCHASE—HIRE
Roll Top Office Desks,
A SPECIALITY.
ONLY SEASONED WOOD USED.
BEFORE
FURNISHING CONSULT US.
No Order too large
No Commission too Small
For Our Immediate and Careful Attention.
LUARD BARRINGTON & CO.
THE RELIABLE EUROPEAN AGENCY,
109, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR SALE.
ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY,
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
"Apply The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE YORKSHIRE
FIRE
LIFE
ACCIDENT
LIVE STOCK
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
LIFE POLICIES
At Cheap Rates with
Large Bonuses with
Ample Security.
BEFORE INSURING
ELSEWHERE
Consult
THE MANAGER
THE YORKSHIRE INSURANCE Co., LD.,
78, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
Registered Telegraphic Address :—
"YORKSHIRE, BOMBAY."

"METALIGHT"
ELECTRIC
LAMPS
SAVE 70 per cent.
OF YOUR
ELECTRIC
LIGHT BILLS.
Price Rs. 3-4-0 each erected.
Discount for large orders.
GREAVES COTTON & CO.,
Electrical Engineers and
Contractors,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.
MONDAY, SEPT. 27, 1909.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

PART VII of the Statistics of British India for 1908 and preceding years has just made its appearance, and deals with educational progress, information regarding printing presses and publications being appropriately included. From its many pages of figures we find that, according to latest available returns, there are now 165,473 educational institutions in the country of which 13,317 are exclusively for females. It is a small proportion, but, fortunately, an ever-increasing one. The number of villages served by the schools is 583,038 and the number of towns of over five thousand inhabitants is 1,605. Thus each institution for males serves nearly four towns and villages and each institution for females serves nearly forty-four towns and villages, provision which can by no means be described as adequate. Pupils in public and private schools number 5,711,485, representing an increase of 1,353,664 in the last ten years, equivalent to 31 per cent. Further investigation shows that whilst male scholars increased at the rate of 26 per cent. in the decade, female schools increased in number by no less than 78 per cent, which is distinctly encouraging to the social reformer. Of the total number 17 per cent. of the male and 11 per cent. of the female scholars are undergoing higher education. Notwithstanding that considerable progress has been made it appears that the percentage of students to the total population is but twenty per cent. in the case of males and four per cent. in the case of females. Of 4,315,827 boys and 637,586 girls, in both secondary and primary schools about fifty-nine per cent. were in the lower primary stage, reading printed books and about thirty-four per cent. of the girls were in a still lower stage, not reading printed books. Schools for special instruction extend over a wide range of subjects and their total number has increased from 720 to 3,732 in the last decade, the number of students growing from 28,158 to 102,002. Students at law-schools happily have fallen off from 476 to 96, while the number in technical and industrial schools has risen from 3,435 to 8,136. The English arts colleges contain 74 per cent. of students undergoing university education. The oriental arts colleges fluctuate as regards numbers, but there are three hundred more students than ten years ago, though the increase has not been rapid since 1901-2. In the engineering colleges the rise in the number of scholars has been very large and steadily maintained.

Nearly three-fourths of the total number of schools and colleges are public institutions, and the course of study conforms to the standard prescribed by the Educational Department or by the Universities. These institutions contain nearly nine-tenths of the total number of students in India. Direct public management is but a small feature of the educational system of India, but nearly half are under private management aided by Government, by local funds or by Municipal Boards. For the further education—for good or ill—of those who have learnt to read and have left school, there are 2,571 printing presses turning out literature of all kinds, an increase of nearly 25 per cent. in the past ten years. There are 753 newspapers—an increase of nearly ten per cent. Periodical publications other than newspapers show an increase of 127 per cent. now totalling 1,062. The number of books published in English as in other European languages, increased by thirty-five per cent. to 1,524 and the issue of books in Indian languages, modern or classical, increased about sixteen per cent. to 7,095, four times as large as the number of books printed in English. Bombay has most newspapers and periodicals whilst Bengal runs to books, in fact, as the report says, the fertility of the Bengal presses is noticeable as regards the production of books, whether printed in English or in Indian languages, which greatly exceed in number those produced in any other province. In the number of newspapers Bombay is followed by Madras and the Punjab, but whilst Bombay shows an increase of three, the Punjab has a decrease of fourteen. Printing presses, which are far too numerous for substantial profits, number 2,571 of which Bombay has 458.

THE PROJECT OF AN INDIAN TEAM TO ENGLAND.

WE are glad to note that the suggestion made in these columns a short time ago, for reviving the project of sending an Indian team to England, has been promptly taken up by Indian lovers of cricket, and that, thanks to the exertions of Mr. J. M. Framji Patell and others, there is every prospect of the scheme being an accomplished fact in the near future. The project, which has been revived by Mr. Patell, has been promised the hearty support of a good many of the Chiefs and wealthy sportsmen of India, including H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar and Mr. D. J. Tata. Mr. Patel has already started correspondence with, among others, Lord Harris, to whose generous interest in Indian cricket may mainly be ascribed the rapid growth of the game on this side of India, and to whose exertions, together with those of Mr. Patell, was due the birth of the Presidency fixtures. The organisers of the tour are confident of the project being a success financially, as they expect a generous response to their appeal for funds and hope that a large portion of the expenses will be guaranteed out of the gate-money by the leading counties of the Old Country. They also feel equally confident to the success of the tour from a cricketing point of view. They know that it would be perfectly futile for at least a decade yet to expect any possible Indian combination to compete on equal terms either with the White and Red Roses or with Counties like Sussex, Kent or Middlesex. But there is no reason why the tour should not prove a moderate success and a strong Indian team acquit itself creditably against the majority of the other counties. A representative Indian Eleven, with H. H. the Jam Ranjitsinghji to skipper it, and with Mistry of Patiala, Jayaram of Bangalore, and Kanga, Bulsara, Balu and Warden to form the nucleus, may safely be relied on to render a fairly good account of itself on the historic cricket grounds of England. As we have already said it would be useless to expect any Indian team for years to come to beat the strong combination presented by the leading cricket Counties. That prospect, however, should not be a bar to the realisation of the project. The Australians in their first contests with the Mother Country had to undergo for years and years together a heart-rending series of reverses, but that did not deter them from making repeated tours to England, and their dogged determination to challenge the hitherto unquestioned supremacy of English cricket was at last crowned with success when in the historic struggle of 1882 at Lords they sensationally beat an All-England Eleven.

The Indian team might at any rate expect to meet with a larger number of wins than fell to the lot of the early Australian teams, as when the latter visited the Old Country, cricket in the Southern Colonies had not reached that stage which cricket in India to-day has arrived at. But what we once more wish to emphasise is the educational value of a home tour. The wonderful rise of Parsi cricket in this country may be attributed to the impetus which it received from the two tours their teams made to England. Those who made the tour had unrivalled opportunities of studying the play of the prominent batsmen of England, and on their return to India their own methods furnished the rising generation with a model on which to mould their own style. Similarly the members of an Indian team would not fail to benefit materially and at the end of their tour thousands of cricketers in this country would have the opportunity of seeing them at play and profit by the experience gained in England. There is yet another aspect of the game which probably requires some consideration. Indeed this, the political aspect of the question, has been made the theme of a long story in Mr. Pattell's "Stray Thoughts on Indian Cricket." Mr. Patell in that work has made the political aspect of the question the burden of his song. He contended that it is the royal game of cricket which has done more than anything else in India to bring the rulers and the ruled together. Mr. Patell is not alone in this claim. Others have with equal emphasis asserted that if anything has done more than another to bind firmly the Colonies to the Mother Country, it is the cricket matches between England and Australia. It must at any rate be admitted that cricket matches provide the best posible meeting ground for any two parties. And, therefore, in considering the question of sending an Indian team to England, the aspect should not be lost sight of. The project is an excellent one and deserves the hearty support of all Indian lovers of cricket.

WHAT WATER DOES.

MR. F. H. KING, in addressing the British Association at Winnipeg on "The Functions, Availability and Conservation of Soil Moisture in Crop Production," revealed the method by which plants draw their maintenance from the soil in which they are rooted. Water is not only the drink, but the food of the plants that absorb it and is, moreover, the channel by which all the plant tissues derive the elaborate nourishment they need. But this is not done without heavy expenditure of the water supply. To produce one ton of dry matter in the crop, the soil has to lose by transpiration or by evaporation from 250 to 600 tons of water, a proportion that seems incredibly unfair to the soil and most wasteful. How much is evaporated it is hard to say, but the plants are credited with using up from 200 to 400 tons. Twelve bushels of wheat demand 3·6 inches of water in the soil, and twenty bushels of barley require 4·3 inches. Besides all this enough water must be left in the soil to prevent any stoppage of growth at the critical time of harvest. Water has to do important work for the soil as well as for the plant; it has to act as a film to keep its particles together, and the water thus employed cannot be used otherwise. Different soils dispose of the water supply in varying ways, not always to the benefit of the plants they bear. In a coarse, sandy soil rain largely assists growth, dissolves the soluble salts at hand and carries them down to the roots; in clay, the rain remains near the surface, does not get down to the roots and evaporates with little delay, leaving the deeper soil even worse off in regard to soluble plant food than ever. Tillage alters soil considerably, agglomerating the natural particles and increasing the amount of available water. Depth of soil is, of course, an important factor in plant growth, for the demand of the roots for moisture, if obliged to develop in shallow soil, overtaxes "the ability of capillarity to bring it up." It is in such soil conditions that drought brings misfortune even when water exists at the moderate depth of 18 inches. Examples of this deplorable condition are offered by the coastal plains of some of the southern of the United States of America. The species of farming, called "dry," depends for its success in semi-arid regions on the "deep congenial sub-soil" that by a merciful dispensation so often affords pasturage to the roots of crops in these apparently unfavourable tracts. It is a mistake, it seems, to mulch or plough too deep in such soils, for in case of a small or intermittent rainfall this mulching might waste the available moisture by giving it a medium through which it would evaporate too fast. There is, then, something to be said for the gentle scratching of the sun baked earth in which the Indian ploughman is such an adept.

THE NEEDS OF RHODESIA.

WE have on more than one occasion referred to the value of Rhodesia as a part of the Empire, and of the attraction it offers to would-be emigrants. It will be as well, therefore, to regard the other side of the picture. To the right man Rhodesia offers almost unlimited chances of prosperity, but this is only to be won by hard work. As is only natural the finding of gold has made the colony best known as a mining centre. Whether it is destined to prove as valuable as has been predicted, time alone will show, but in recent years the scientific side of mining has been so well developed that low-grade ores and poor veins can, under certain circumstances, be made to pay, and here there is as much chance for Rhodesia as for any other country, the more so if the power-scheme for harnessing the Victoria Falls matures, and can be placed at the services of the local mining industry. But it is to the other side—to the agricultural problem—that one feels attention should be specially drawn. Unhappily, farming is a slow road to wealth and consequently is not so attractive, though it is claimed that in Rhodesia more money can be made in five years than in any other country. The truth of this depends almost entirely on the nature of the farmer. Farming is a business which needs training and the ordinary individual can no more take up farming in a colony without training than he can at Home and, in fact, the conditions are so different that the Home trained farmer will always be wise to gain a little local training in the colony of his choice before investing his capital. As regards this last, competent advisers have stated that the least amount upon which to make a start in Rhodesia is five hundred pounds, while many say twice the sum is requisite. In the matter of learning local farming the new-comer is extremely fortunate. He can without much difficulty find an established farmer ready to give him teaching, board and lodging in return for his work and his company, or he can join one of the experimental farms which the British South Africa Company have established, and in which he will get variety and probably assist in the experiments. One other thing is essential, a knowledge of how to deal with the natives and their language, for without this there can be little hope of success. Rhodesia does not offer the plums of fortune to be taken for nothing, but for the intelligent worker it offers far more than is to be obtained in the more crowded quarters of the Empire.

THE *Pioneer* hears from Home by this mail that the inclusion of the Indian Military Staff in the scheme of the Imperial General Staff has been settled.

SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON was to leave Simla yesterday for Rawalpindi and Srinagar, returning on the ninth proximo.

WE understand that Mr. B. L. Gupta, lately Legal Remembrancer to Bengal, has accepted the appointment of Legal Adviser to the Gaekwar of Baroda.

THE total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways, from the 1st April to 11th September, 1909, shows a gain of Rs. 1,10,67,351 compared with the corresponding figures for 1908 and are less than those of 1907 by Rs. 50,13,080.

ON account of processions for the immersion of Ganpathis to-morrow, Tuesday, the Police Commissioner, Bombay, has notified the closing to vehicular traffic of Queen's Road from the Chaupatti level crossing to its junction with Gamdevi Road; Hughes Road from its junction with Sandhurst Bridge to its junction with Gamdevi Road; the whole of the French Road; Chaupatti Road from Gamdevi Road to French Road and Sandhurst Bridge.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

TURKISH CRISIS.

The Situation in Greece.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 11.

AT the last meeting of the Committee the candidature of a new Grand Vizier was considered in case Hilmi Pasha should resign. As Talaat Pasha declared that he would not accept the Grand Viziership, the name of Hilmi Pasha himself was proposed, and also that of Said Pasha, who is now President of the Senate, and whose name was rejected by the Committee last year. It is rumoured that Said Pasha has now received the majority of votes.

There is certainly something mysterious about this crisis, and in political circles here it is thought that it has been brought about by international wire-pulling. On the one hand, it is held that the crisis has arisen through the efforts of Russia to enter into a rapprochment with the Young Turks, and, on the other, that the campaign against Nouradinghian Pasha is due to Germany, who is said to be annoyed by the preference accorded to non-German enterprises in connection with the railways by the Minister of Public Works. This latter theory is thought to be confirmed by the fact that Germany obtained a promise that the concession to American firms in connection with the Sivas-Mossul-Suleimanieh Railway should not be definitive, but would be withdrawn at the critical moment. At the same time, it is stated that the German Ambassador, who returned a day or two ago, after a long absence, is the bearer of political proposals of the greatest importance, and that Mahmud Chevket Pasha, who leaves for the German manœuvres, will be entrusted with the task of continuing the pour parlers on these proposals.

As for the internal relations of the Committee, it seems that many young officers are severing their connection with it. General Ibrahim Pasha, Commander of the Fourth Army Corps at Erzeroum, and at one time the soul of the Committee, is said to have desired his officers not to enter into any further relations with it. When a few of them declared that they could not accept this proposal, the General insisted on their immediate resignation from the Corps. It is added that Mahmud Moukhtar Pasha, recently appointed Governor of Smyrna, is also at logger-heads with the Committee.

It is officially announced that the Ottoman Embassies have been instructed to deny the news published by various European papers regarding the agitation in Albania. It is stated that the Porte has taken all the measures necessary to restore order as soon as possible, which however, is equivalent to saying that some disorder exists. I can only confirm all the previous cables I sent regarding the Albanian troubles.

On the pretext of reorganising the Second Army Corps at Adrianpole, several companies of troops have been sent from Constantinople; but the real destination of these soldiers is the vilayet of Monastir. Here they will either be held in readiness in case relations with Greece should come to a crisis or, perhaps, more especially to reduce the Albanians to obedience.

In connection with the railway concessions, the Minister of Public Works is at present considering a project put forward by French capitalists for a line from Adrianpole to Angora, Cesarea and Sivas, running along the coast of the Black Sea for a considerable distance and crossing the Bosphorus by bridge at Rumeli-Hissars.

As Nouradinghian Pasha has not yet sent in his letter of resignation, it can only be concluded that Hilmi Pasha will present his own letter of resignation to the Sultan, thus necessitating the resignation of the entire Cabinet. It is, however, more probable that a means of reconciliation will yet be found, according to the express wish of several Ministers. It is also quite likely that Nouradinghian will be prevailed upon to leave the Cabinet and to take up the post of Ambassador at Rome or St. Petersburg.

Nouradinghian Pasha made the following statement to a correspondent on Monday:—

"The Grand Vizier had scarcely arrived from Broussa on Saturday evening when he sent for me. We spoke of the demand of the Young Turk Ministers (Talaat, Djavid, and Naib Pashas) that I should resign. I stated that my dignity would not permit me to give up my post merely to suit the caprice of a few of my colleagues or the rivalry of a Committee. The Grand Vizier assured me that I must retain my portfolio. At the Ministerial Council yesterday I gave a clear explanation to all those present. I then left hurriedly, because I was indisposed. You are now liberty to declare that all fear of a crisis has passed away."

GREEK PRINCES AND THE ARMY.

There is a growing opinion that the Royal family of Greece is being confronted with a really serious crisis, the end of which no one can foresee, except that if it should prove to be insoluble it may spell disaster, if not downright ruin, to the little country. On Tuesday the *Gaulios* spoke up gallantly for King George, and enumerated all the boons that he has conferred on his subjects during his long reign. It cannot believe that his abdication would be relished by his people, moreover, whom he would scarcely abandon, leaving behind him chaos and the unknown. His departure especially under the present circumstances, would be a great calamity for Greece, which he has on many occasions saved from serious trouble. So says the *Gaulois*, reflecting the view which is widely entertained. It may be remarked in conclusion that the Balkan States, which have had the good sense to place at their head foreign Princes, with powerful family connections and influence, have fared the best. In illustration of this one has only to turn to Roumania, which, under the beneficent rule of its King, is unquestionably in the front rank of them all. The abdication of King George, if it became an accomplished fact, would throw Greece into utter disorder, and estrange from her the sympathy which she has enjoyed all these years. But at the present moment the prospect certainly seems to be somewhat dark.

FRANCE AND AFRICAN TROOPS.

"Lut us call Africa to our aid." Such is the proposal which is being earnestly made by M. Messimy and Colonel Manginn, who are both recognised authorities on military matters. It means that large contigents of Arabs and other native's of France's possession in the dark continent should be raised and trained with a view to coming to her assistance if she should ever be engaged in war in Europe. This is not a novel idea, as M. Messimy has, in an interesting article on the subject, explained that two years ago compulsory service for the Algerians was suggested. But the question is now being revived with more energy, and it will no doubt give rise to considerable discussion, if not to downright controversy.

The *Matin*, in which this article appeared returns to the subject and given the views of General Delacroix the late Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and also of M. Delcasse, both of whom are favourable to the project. It is pointed out that General Delacroix has devoted great attention to the matter, and has drawn up a report for the Minister of War, in which he expresses his fullest approval. He states that the reduction of the term of military service from three to two years has diminished the strength at France's disposal. The statistics relating to the birth-rate are also a cause of anxiety. So some expedient has to be found for filling the vacuum. The proposition of Colonel Manginn that a certain number of regiments of tirailleurs be raised in Senegal and the Soudan, and M. Messimy's suggestion for the incorporation of a certain number of Algerian Arabs, are both, in his opinion, excellent. "During the first fortnight of the mobilisation they would admit of the introduction on the national scale of reinforcements which might contribute to victory." M. Delcasse also described as having always been in favour of such a plan, and as having had it all along in his mind while he was pursuing his African policy.

"Morocco," he constantly repeated, "is a country, the customs revenue of which, although there is scarcely any trade, amounts to twelve million francs, and which, in the course of the next six years, will increase to two hundred and fifty or three hundred million francs. But it is, above all, a country whence owing to the fact that it is populated, in proportion, far more densely than France is, the national army may perhaps be able to add, some day, three more army corps to its list." And M. Delcasse further considered that, if France could eventually procure three army corps from Morocco, she could easily, in the meantime, fill up gaps at home with troops recruited in Algeria and the Soudan. "Thus," remarks the *Matin*, "France, when the war broke out, would be able to increase her forces and perhaps counterbalance the numerical superiority of Germany."

M. Messimy states that prominent legislators are rallying to his views, and have acknowledged that there is nothing of a wild or revolutionary nature in them, adding that, as France is so badly off for men, it would be utter folly to abstain from drawing largely on the reserve of hardy soldiers in North Africa. As I have explained, the question has not been publicly discussed, so that the objections which are sure to be made to the project have still to be expressed. Meanwhile, there is no need to point to the opinion which has been very clearly held on similar subjects on your side of the Channel, or to the reluctance to employ subject races in wars with Europeans.

ANARCHIST THREATS.

It was affirmed on Thursday evening that there has been a secret meeting between Spanish and French Anarchists, followed by threats to the Spanish Ambassador, the Marquis del Muni, and that in consequence the Prefecture of Police is taking steps to have the Embassy carefully guarded. The *Humanite* has been taking the lead here in protests against the suppression in Catalonia, and a Committee, headed by M. Alfred Naquet, who was one of General Boulanger's henchmen, has been formed for "the defence of its victims." A day or two ago it issued an appeal to Europe, and the *Humanite* is collecting subscriptions for "our brothers in Sweden and Spain." I have already told you of the measures taken by the Police for the protection of the Spanish Embassy. They were adopted yesterday, as I now learn, but about five o'clock this afternoon quite an imposing force was brought out, consisting of fully two hundred policemen and fifty Municipal Guards. The Embassy is situated on the Boulevard de Courcelles, opposite the Parc Monceau and close to the Boulevard Malesherbes. At the hour mentioned a procession of sixty motorcabs, in which were seated men who threw sheets containing protests right and left, wended its way up the Boulevard Malesherbes, but when it reached the corner of the Boulevard de Courcelles, the Police and Municipal Guards dashed forward, stopped the vehicles, and arrested as many of their occupants as they could seize. It was all over in a very short time. As a matter of fact this agitation seems to be limited to very few people, chiefly wild Socialists and Revolutionaries.

THE DRAMA AND POLITICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am afraid the line on which the present religious dramas are performed will as in thenear future impress on the mind of the Hindu public the superstitions and prejudices to remove which Social Reformers of this Presidency have worked have been working for the last 50 years. The proprietors of these Theatrical Companies are mistaken in thinking that the performance of such dramas would lead to the social emancipation of this country or to the improvement of its social and material status. The expressions used in the performance of it will easily mislead the mob—I mean the uneducated classes—and they are sure to revert to their old customs such as not to touch a Sudra while eating or drinking as if the water in the cup which an orthodox Hindu is drinking will be polluted by a mere touch of a Sudra, though the water is in the cup. Such absurd ideas will surely degenerate the people of this city and the sooner improvements are made in these dramas towards Social Reform among the Hindus the better. For the present the attention of the Indians is absorbed by politics. As for myself I think unless some changes are made from within in connection with our social customs the politics or the speeches of the so-called politicians can not help this vast country. During the past years owing to the speeches of "extremists" some youths who had not attained proper power of judgment, perpetrated those attrocious crimes with which the public is well aware and cleared for themselves the way to the gallows. The speeches and writings of these extremists are to say the least of it most mischievous and their poison is imbibed by the youths of this country and it becomes very difficult afterwards to eradicate those deleterious ideas from their brains. I therefore appeal to the proprietors of these theatrical companies to do away with these religious dramas which only suggest that God will take care of you and whould go to your house and save you from your calamities whenever he is remembered. This notion, if adopted by the uneducated classes of this city, I am sure it would make them only drones of the society and that that class would be as barbarous as it was a couple of centuries ago. I therefore suggest that some practical dramas towards social reform may be performed and some changes in this connection made in the existing dramas on religion. I appeal to the Hindu public not to devote their minds to political matter entirely but to pay some attention to social reform and take some practical steps in that direction. The Hindu public is well aware that the several castes existing amongst us are the root of all evil and the sooner these castes are done away with the better. The extremism in political ideas would not help us. It is no use delivering mischievous speeches, Firstly, we must educate ourselves fully just to the standard of the English people. Secondly, we must do away with the caste and remove the old prejudices from the orthodox mind, and thirdly, we must all unite together in such a way that there may not be a single split and no head-breaking amongst us, and ultimately then we "will only be fit to ask for self-Government" and with the generosity and forbearance that have ever characterised the English Nation, I can confidently hope that when we are possessed of these virtues, self-government will not be denied to us.—Yours, etc.

DAULATRAI RANCHODJI DESAI.

A MEASURE of decentralisation has been sanctioned which raises the powers of sanction of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and Berar in case of imperial ordinary public works projects' estimates from one and a half lakhs of rupees to two and a half lakhs. The powers of sanction of the agents to the Governor-General in Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Provinces in similar cases are also being raised.

ORIENTAL STUDIES IN ENGLAND.

REPORT OF THE TREASURY COMMITTEE.

Important Recommendation.

IMPORTANCE OF LINGUISTIC ATTAINMENTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25.

The report of the Treasury Committee on the organisation of Oriental studies in London, suggests the establishment of a school managed by a delegacy under the supreme control of the Senate of the University of London and two delegates nominated by the Crown to represent the Government Departments interested.

The China Association, the Royal Asiatic Society and other bodies might also be represented on the delegacy.

The Committee estimates the cost of the scheme at £12,725 per annum.

The report urges the Foreign Office to consider an alteration of the conditions of interpreterships in China and Japan, so as to provide a preliminary period of study similar to those of the Levant.

It emphasises that the Chinese and Japanese languages required special aptitude, and points out the wastefulness of sending out unsuitable men.

It urges the India Office to revise the Civil Service Regulations, a year's probation in England being inadequate to acquire the languages required.

The candidates for the educational, medical and police services should undergo a probationary training in the vernacular and kindred subjects before going to India.

Finally, the report urges on the Colonial Office that cadets for Ceylon, Hongkong and the Straits should also undergo a probationary training in languages, and refers to the commercial advantages gained by Germans in the Far East owing to greater linguistic attainments.

COLLAPSE OF AN AIRSHIP.

Three Men Killed.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25.

Owing to the gas bag bursting, the French Army dirigible balloon fell a hundred metres near Moulin Allier. The car crashed to the ground and the three inmates were killed.

PIRATES CAPTURE A REVENUE BOAT.

Crew Murdered.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25.

A telegram from Manila states that the authorities have received an unconfirmed report that pirates have captured the revenue cutter "Sea" on the coast of Borneo. The captain and crew of thirteen have been murdered. A gunboat has been despatched in search of the pirates.

DOCTORS IN INDIA.

New Openings for Indians.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hazleton asked whether it was proposed to remove the disqualification of competent Indians from entering all ranks of the Medical Service, especially in reference to the opening of military assistant surgeonships to Indians.

The Master of Elibank replied "Lord Morley will consult the Government of India as to the advisability of the revision of this branch of the Medical Service."

THE COTTON CRISIS.

American Appeal for Short Time.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 24.

Mr. Charles Macara has received a cablegram from the American Cotton Spinners' Organisation, stating that the organisation has voted a curtailment of the production of American yarn; the opinion of all American spinners being obtained on the subject, and asking what the International Federation will do.

Mr. Macara has replied that he has wired to the International Committee, recommending the continuance of International short time.

The Committee will deal with the grave crisis at Frankfurt on the 6th of October.

England, having decided on a continuance of short time, the other countries are sure to follow.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

First Super-Dreadnought Launched.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 26.

The first German super-Dreadnought was launched at Kiel yesterday. It was christened "Heligoland." Two sister ships will be launched in the coming winter and all the three will be commissioned in 1911.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25.

The new Russian Minister, M. Poklewski Koziell, has arrived at Teheran.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25.

The Countess of Antrim, Sir James Willcocks, and Brigadier-General Francis H. Drummond are sailing for India on board the "Moldavia" on the 1st of October.

POLITICS AT HOME.

The Coming Election.

GREAT DISCUSSION OF CHANCES.

SIGNIFICANT SIGNS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25.

The political ferment is reflected in the papers, which are absorbed in discussions regarding the date of the General Election, which the Radicals fix for January and the Unionists for November.

Both Parties agree that the Lords will take action on the Budget, though they differ, concerning the method which will be employed in rejecting it.

The Party headquarters are most actively occupied in telegraphing instructions and receiving deputations from constituencies. Posters are already appearing in the streets. The Unionists proclaim the issue to be "Tariff Reform vs. Socialism" and the Radicals "Peers vs. People."

The feature of the Election is the probability that there will be fewer triangular contests, owing to a pact between the Liberals and the Labour Party. There will be 400 new Unionist candidates.

Mr. F. P. Smith, speaking at Manchester last night, said the temper of the Conservatives was rising against the breaking up of the Budget protest meetings by paid hirelings. Unless it was discontinued, there would be disturbances unknown in political history.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 24.

Numerous announcements are made daily of candidates for the General Election. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain will stand for West Birmingham, the Liberals not opposing him as a mark of sympathy.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 26.

Mr. Hobhouse, speaking at Bristol, said that the Liberals would not lay down the sword until the Peers were vanquished or the Liberal party was dead.

THE HUDSON CELEBRATION.

British Fleet Arrives.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 24.

Admiral Seymour, who is representing Great Britain at the Hudson Tercentenary celebrations, has arrived at New York with H. M. S., "Inflexible," "Drake," "Argyll" and "Edinburgh."

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 26.

Telegrams from New York state that the Hudson-Fulton celebrations, in honour of the tercentenary of the discovery of the Hudson River and the centenary of Fulton's steamboat, opened yesterday.

The celebrations, which will last a fortnight, opened with a naval parade on the Hudson River. Festivities are on an imposing scale and Foreign Governments are represented by warships, including the British cruiser squadron, commanded by Admiral Seymour.

SEVERE MAGNETIC STORM.

Telegraphs Paralysed.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 26.

An extraordinary magnetic storm took place yesterday in Europe and America. The telegraphs were paralysed for many hours.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 24.

The Bombay mails of the 11th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

ALLEGED SEDITION IN SIND

Three Arrests.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPTEMBER 26.

Mr. Gordon, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Karachi, assisted by Inspector Brotherston, arrested about 4 o'clock this morning under a non-bailable warrant issued by the District Magistrate, a tSukker, under Section 124A, I. P. Code, one Gordhanlal Kalachand, son of Pundit Topandas Sharma, a Shikarpuri, and searched his house on the Bunder Road opposite the Government High School and seized a quantity of printed papers in the vernacular as well as some pictures alleged to be of a seditious character. In connection with this matter two other arrests have also been made at Sukker.

CHOOLAI MILL STRIKE.

Men Return to Work.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 26.

In connection with the strike at the Choolai Mills, I understand from enquiries made that a large number of strikers have resumed work, but about 300 men are still holding out. The mill employs about 1,300 hands, consequently there has so far been no serious inconvenience caused to the management. The small body of strikers tried this morning to make a demonstration in front of the mill but were dispersed by the police in the course of the morning.

VACCINATION IN KARACHI.

Municipality Threatened with Bombs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPTEMBER 26.

An individual giving the fantastic signature of "Cow Rikhiak Khaitry R. V. Suryavansee" has sent the Karachi Municipality a letter requesting that compulsory vaccination in Karachi shall be discontinued or that the persons responsible will be attacked with bombs. The Managing Committee of the Municipality has forwarded the letter to the Superintendent of Police who will have no easy task in finding the writer of the letter who has evidently taken shelter behind a fictitious name.

VOLUNTEERS IN INDIA.

Notable Order in Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 26.

The Madras Government having had under consideration the question of the means to be adopted for furthering the Volunteer movement and encouraging Volunteering order in 1892, a Committee was appointed by the Government of India to consider proposals made by the Government of India in their Resolution, dated 20th October 1892. Among those which have received the approval of the Government of India was the following:—for the first appointment to Government employment of Europeans and Eurasians as between themselves the fact of canditate being a volunteer should be taken into consideration. This was brought to the notice of the heads of Departments in November 1892, but Government have reason to belive it is now in many cases lost sight of. They accordingly resolve to draw attention of all Heads of Departments to this order and in order it may not in future be forgotten, a clause to the following effect will be inserted in each Departmental manual, namely, "in considering applications of European or East Indian candidates for first appointment in the Department due weight should be given to the fact that the candidate is a volunteer or the son of a volunteer." The Revenue and Marine Departments will cause the rule to the above effect to be inserted in the various departmental manuals issued by them and under their order. The Judical Department will cause a similar rule to be inserted in the Jail Code. The Public Works Department will consider whether the recommendation should be made to the Government of India that a similar rule should be inserted in the Public Works Code. In a G. O. dated 23rd January 1895 orders were issued to the effect that when volunteers who are Government Servants attended camps of exercise with the permission of the Heads of their Departments or officers they will be considered to be on casual leave during the period of their absence from duty and such leave shall not count against casual leave for which Government Servants ordinarily are eligible. This concession was extended to volunteers attending rifle meetings in the G.O. 176 dated November 1898. Attention is again drawn to these orders and Heads of Departments are requested invariably to grant leave to Government Servants who are volunteers when they are desirous of attending camps of exercise or rifle meeting except when there are strong public grounds, which should be recorded in writing, to the contrary. Newly appointed members of the Indian Civil Service will be furnished on arrival with full information regarding volunteer corps in this presidency and with copies of the order of the Government on the subject of volunteering in order that they may, if possible, join one or other of the corps. The question of issuing similar instructions to newly joined officers of the Educational, Revenue, Public Works and Marine Departments will be considered in those departments.

Government desire to impress on all European officers in the higher branches of the public service the obligation which rests on them to join one or other volunteer corps in the Presidency either as active volunteers or, if their age or public duties make this impossible, as members of the Reserve. Volunteers are regarded as an integral part of the armed forces of the State in case of serious disturbance, the duties that would devolve on them in the protection of life and property and the preservation of peace would be very important. The training of volunteers in India of recent years has been made as practical as possible and orders will be issued that the instruction of volunteers shall be limited to that when is actually necessary to fit them for practical service. Gentlemen who are good practical shots and good riders, generally accustomed to outdoor life are especially needed both as an example to others and by reason of the possession of these aptitudes. All European servants of Government should, if possible, join the Volunteer movement.

NATIVE STATES AND SEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 25.

The Kotah, Karauli and Jhalawar Durbars have promulgated enactments to strengthen themselves against any dangers from sedition and to give warnings to their subjects on the point. The Native States are clearly alive, says the *Pioneer*, to the troubles and difficulties, which inaction on their part might bring about, and their appreciation of the advantages of the British rule is proved by the measures which they have so promptly taken.

BANK OF BURMA CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 26.

Yesterday the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Bird on the application by Mr. E. T. Subramanyam, High Court Vakil, on behalf C. Audisesiah, the complainant in the case against F. L. V. Joyce, the late manager of the Madras Branch of the Bank of Burma concerned in the view as to its being desirable to have the case taken on to his own file from that of the Junior Presidency Magistrate as the Police had not yet filed their charge sheet. The Commissioner of Police will be requested to file the charge sheet in the Chief Presidency Magistrate s Court.

HOUSE COLLAPSE IN BOMBAY.

Two Men Killed.

AT about 7 o'clock yesterday morning considerable commotion was caused in Nagdevi and adjacent streets when it was known that a portion of a four-storeyed building had collapsed, resulting in the death of two and in severe injuries to three persons. The building which partially collapsed was a four-storeyed house, situated in Nagdevi Street and belonging to one Ismail Peer Mahomed. The adjacent house which is a two-storeyed building belonged to Rahimbai Abdul Hussein. From the evidence recorded at the inquest held on the dead bodies in the evening by Mr. Chalk, the Coroner, it appeared that the four-storeyed building which collapsed was under repairs. A portion of it fell on the adjacent building killing two men and more or less severely injuring three. The four-storeyed building was vacated, but the adjacent house was tenanted. The top and ground floors of this were let out to a Mahomedan tea shop-keeper. At the time of the collapse, his men were sleeping on the second floor of the smaller house. At about seven o'clock, a portion of the four-storeyed building fell on the adjacent building as a result of which, as stated above, two of the men were killed and three were injured. The two persons killed were Mahomed Kaderi (20), and Ismailkhan Hussein Khan (40). Of the three persons injured Abdul Razak has his right chinbone smashed, and Mohidin Ahmed was slightly injured. The third person sustained injuries over the whole of his body. Superintendent Sanderson and Inspector Dewan promptly turned up on the spot. Messrs Vincent and Gadney, Deputy Commissioners of Police, also arrived on the spot immediately after. The Byculla, Babula Tank Road and the Fort fire-engines came to the spot and the men commenced the removing the "debris." The dead bodies were recovered at about 11 o'clock. Another portion of the building came down, injuring two Europeans and three natives of the Fire Brigades, when they were trying to get the dead bodies out. The traffic in the street was stopped.

At the inquest, evidence of identification was recorded and further inquiry was adjourned to Saturday next.

PERSIAN GULF NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, SEPTEMBER 12.

THE Persian Government has issued an edict, ordering the closing of all opium dens in the country and prohibiting the sale of opium for purposes of eating and smoking. The reason attributed for the enactment of this measure is the backwardness of the Persians as a race and to arrest their decadence. The Governors of all the provinces have been enjoined to see this injunction strictly carried out, but like all decrees in Persia it remains a dead letter, especially as most of the Executive themselves are inveterate opium-eaters and smokers. Besides, in certain circles, the partaking of opium is considered fashionable. Opium is plentiful in this country and easily accessible and those addicted to the vice, instead of indulging in the drug at their dens, will use it in their homes with perfect impunity.

The enemies of Sayid Abdul Hussein of Lar have, by exaggeration and misrepresentation, succeeded in alienating the sympathies of the masses against him. His Excellency the Duria Beg was very eager to take up arms against Sayid Abdul Hussein, but as no funds were forthcoming from Teheran his ardour was damped. At this juncture, the Sunnis of Lar and the surrounding districts, who are the principal actors in this agitation, invited the Duria Beg to fight Sayid Abdul Hussein, offering him a reward of Krans 200,000, which the Duria Beg at once seized.

To-day the Duria Beg sails, in His Persian Majesty's cruiser "Persepolis," on a punitive expedition to Lar with 200 Sarbazes, 400 Toofangchis and 4 field guns. He calls at Ling, where a force of 300 Toofangches is awaiting to join him. At Bunder Abbas he will be reinforced by 500 Baluchi riflemen under Mir Barkat Khan. It is reported that the Sowlat-ed-Dowleh of Shiraz is also sending down reinforcements of ten thousand Ghasghais to join hands with the Duria Beg against Sayid Abdul Hussein. Although Sayid Abdul Hussein is said to be armed to the teeth, it is generally believed that he will show no resistance and that he will take to the hills; and leave the Duria Beg to win the battle without firing a shot, and to carry on the work of devastation and plunder which will certainly be resorted to without restraint. The result of this expedition is awaited with much anxiety.

News has just reached here that Haidar Beg of Kamarej has been killed by his blood-feud rivals. This bandit chief is said to be responsible for a great many murders and countless wholesale highway robberies. His disappearance is generally looked upon favourably and will, it is believed, ensure in the future some safety to the caravan traffic between Bushire and Shiraz.

His Excellency the Seham-e-Dowleh, the recently appointed Governor-General of Fars, is reported to have arrived at Shiraz yesterday with an unprecedentedly large retinue and escorted by 15,000 Ghasghai horsemen under Sowlat-ed-Dowleh, who had gone ahead to receive him halfway. The nomination of the Seham-e-Dowleh was well received by certain Shirazi factions. He comes with a good reputation and is said to be a firm and capable ruler, but it remains to be seen if the Kawam's party, who are reputed to be the disturbing element in the place, will allow him to work in peace.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY, ARRIVALS—SEPTEMBER 25.—Capt. Perrin, 76th Punjabis, from Bangalore.
Capt. Cox, 16th Cavalry, from England.
Lieut. Fielding, 38th Dogras, from England.
Lieut. Owen, 38th Dogras, from England.
Lieut. Lamb, 10th Lancers, from England.
Lieut. Baird, 23rd Sikh Pioneers, from England.
Lieut. Paynter, R.H.A., from England.
Lieut. Renny-Tailyour, R.H.A., from England.
Maj. Sudds, A.O.D., from England.
Lieut. Carter, R.G.A., from England.
Lieut. Jenkins, R.A., from England.
Lieut. Whittle, Inspector A, Schools, from Poona.
Capt. Ross, Q.M.A.D., from Poona.
Maj. Gardiner, 1st Glostershire Regiment, from Deolali.
Lieut. FitzGibbon, R.F.A., from Jubbulpore.
Capt. Simpson, 4th Rajputs, from England.
Lieut. Maxwell, Cheshire Regiment, from England.
Capt. Forsyth, R.E., from England.
Capt. Patterson, R.F.A., from England.
Lieut. Meade, 33rd Light Cavalry, from England.
Lieut. Browne, 1st Linconshire Regiment, from England.
Maj. Chatty, 119th Infantry, from England.
Brigadier-General Brunker, I. of Artillery from England.
Col. Robinson, A.M.S., from England.
Lieut. Vornseek, 13th Hussars, from England.
Lieut. Alexander, 81st Pioneers, from England.
Capt. Harbottle, 7th H. Lancers, from England.
Capt. Powle, I.M.S., from Midnapore.
Lieut. Walrymple, 117th Mahrattas, from England.

DEPARTURES—SEPTEMBER 25.—Capt, Perrin, 76th Punjabis, to Attock.
Capt. Cox, 16th Cav., to Lucknow.
Lieut. Lamb, 10th Lancers, to Jullunder.
Lieut. Bird, 23rd Sikh Pioneers, to Amballa.
Lieut. Paynter, R. H. A., to Meerut.
Lieut. Renny-Tailyour, to Meerut.
Maj. Sudds, A. O. D., to Murree.
Lieut. Jenkin, R. A., to Bannu.
Capt. Mosley, A. V. C., to Mhow.
2nd-Lieut. Hamir, 108th Inf., to Deesa.
2nd-Lieut. Marshale, 37th Dogras, to Nowgong
Maj. Granger, I. M. S. to Poona.
Capt. Ross, Q. M. A. D., to Quetta.
Maj. Gardiner, 1st Gloster Regt, to Deolali.
Lieut. FitzGibbon, R. F. A., to Quetta.
Capt. Simpson, 4th Rajputs, to Fort Sandeman.
Brg.-Genl Brunker I of Art, to Kirkee.
Maj. Chetty 119th Inf. to Bangalore.
Col. Robinson, A. M. S. to Kamptee.
Capt. Eve, 13th Hus., to England.
Lieut. Alexander, 81st Pioneers, to Bangalore.
Lieut. Whattle, Inspector of A. Schools, to Poona.
Capt. Powle, I.M.S., to England.
Capt. Harbottle, 7th H. Lancers, to Karachi.
Maj Waker, Cant. Magis, to England.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDER.

30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse).—Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Fasken, Second-in-Command, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse), to be Commandant, *vice* Colonel St. G. L. Steele appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, 1st (Peshawar) Division, dated 30th August.

Staff.—Captain C. V. Ommanney, 75th Carnatic Infantry, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, 9th (Secunderabad) Division, *vice* Major H. de E. Vallancy, D.S.O., officiating as Assistant Adjutant-General, 9th (Secunderabad) Division, dated 14th July.

Staff.—Captain C. V. Ommanney, 75th Carnatic Infantry, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, 9th (Secunderabad) Division, vice Major A. R. Nethersole, officiating as Assistant Adjutant-General 9th (Secunderabad) Division, dated 3rd September.

Staff.—Captain J. H. M. Davie, 34th Poona Horse, to officiate as Brigade Major, Ahmednagar Brigade, vice Major H. R. Hopwood on leave, or until further orders, dated 11th September.

66th Punjabis.—Captain H. S., Moberly, Double Company Officer, 84th Punjabis, to be Double Company Commander and to remain seconded, vice Major M. A. B. Kappy, appointed Second-in-Command.

IT has been decided to transfer the headquarters of the Inspector-General of Agriculture in India from Nagpur.

FACTORY LEGISLATION.

Ahmedabad Millowners' Objections.

THE Ahmedabad Millowners' Association has addressed the following representation to the Governor-General of India in Council, on the subject of the proposed Factory Legislation:—

Your Excellency's petitioners have read, and read most carefully the Draft Bill as well as the speech made by the Ho'nble Mr. Harvey at the time of introducing this Bill to the Council at Simla, and they are surprised to find that the suggestions and recommodations of the Factory Commission appointed by Government as well as of the Commission presided over by Sir Hamilton Freer Smith, appear to have been ignored. Many of these conclusions, which are arrived at after mature considerations over facts collected, and that too on the spot by searching enquiries made by the members of these Commissions, are sound and valuable, and deserve far better treatment than what has been given to them in this Bill. These two enquiries go to prove that there is absolutely no necessity for fresh legislation and that the existing Act affords ample and adequate facilities for safeguarding the interests of operative classes for whose better protection this new Bill is supposed to be intended. The failings and shortcomings noticed by these two Commissions are such as are easily remediable from the provisions of the existing Act by making factory inspection more effective in those parts of the country where it has been found to be slack. Your Excellency's petitioners respectfully point out that in the Bombay Presidency these two Commissions found the working of the existing Factory Act satisfactory on the whole, and the condition of the working classes satisfactory both physically and socially. In the face of such reports the proposed new Bill is quite uncalled for.

The textile industry of the whole world is passing through a grave crisis, and it is but natural that the effects of this crisis should be felt most keenly in India where this industry is still in its infancy. Your Excellency's petitioners, therefore, think that the present is the most ill-opportuned time for any further interference with the working of the existing Act which is working so smoothly. We are, therefore, of opinion that any attempt towards altering or replacing the present Factory Act is, to say the least, highly impolitic and uncalled for and would prove disastrous in its effects upon this infant industry which, Your Excellency's petitioners believe, Government really wish to see developed and growing, and we may be allowed to add that it will have similar telling effect on the interests of the operatives which it professes to safeguard.

We, in India, note with feelings of gratitude that the Government have decided to allow them a wider hand in the management of their own affairs. We note with pleasure that Government have decided to widen the Councils and make greater room for natives in higher appointments. We note with pleasure also that Government have decided to extend the franchise given to Municipalities. At a time when from all sides India is full of expressions of gratitude, Your Excellency's petitioners fail to understand why a retrograde and unwarranted step should be taken in the case of this particular industry.

Apart from the general aspect of the advisability of introducing this Bill, Your Excellency's petitioners beg leave to point out some of the most objectionable features of this Bill which is passed as it is at present, would cause no end of hardships to the parties concerned. Your Excellency's petitioners believe that the grounds stated below will receive due, careful and sympathetic consideration at Your Excellency's hands as well as from the Hon'ble Members of Your Excellency's Council.

(1) The new Act entirely changes the relations which the Collector and the District Magistrate used to have with the mills.

According to the old Act the Collector was the Chief Inspector of Factories. He had to go through his round once in a year and he thus was in personal touch with factories. He could always rely on his own notes whenever the local Inspector sought his permission for a prosecution and in more instances than one he saved the factory from an unnecessary and unjust prosecution and saved Government from unnecessary expenses and trouble. Moreover the amended Bill widens the powers of the Inspector, and as it would be impossible to expect an Inspector to be an omniscient being, it shall be the more necessary under the contempleted Act, to have the Collector and the Civil Surgeon as constant checks on him.

(2) Under the existing Act the question of sanitation, light and ventilation was more or less watched by the Civil Surgeon, who was termed the Joint Chief Inspector of Factories. The amended Bill on the other hand lays all the powers in the hands of Inspectors who are not experts but are mere laymen as far as these questions are concerned, and in whose selection no special qualification is demanded and then makes terms such as "ventilated, lighted, sufficient water" vague and indefinite. Law, ought, as far as possible, we pray, to be clear, definite and exact in its terminology. These terms were specially defined in the old Act and we fail to understand the reasons of purposely leaving them undefined in this Bill.

When Sir Hamilton Freer Smith, who has spent much of his time in the study of the effects likely to be produced on operatives working in injuries or obnoxious industeries in England, and who is considered to be an authority in these matters, has clearly stated in his report that he did not detect any injurious effect on the health of operatives working in textile industry in India and therefore saw no necessity of any further alteration in the control provided for by the present Act in connection with the light, ventilation, humidity etc., we fail to understand the considerations that are responsible for the proposed change in the new Bill. We, therefore, suggest to leave the present Act intact on this head.

(3). Moreover, Your Excellency's petitioners have noted with regret that till now no special test or qualification is deemed necessary for securing the post of an Inspector of Factories. We deem that a training in English factories should be the least qualification for the post.

(4). Sections 15 and 16 of the new Bill enter into a new province entirely. The Fire Association rules are very strict and rules are very strictly observed. The explanatory notes are the clauses mention that there have been fires in cotton presses which have resulted in serious loss of life. The experience of fires in mills is, however, otherwise, our inquiries tell us that there have been no fires due to such causes and even in the biggest mill fires there have been no losses of life. Under the circumstances it would be quite unnecessary to include these clauses in the Act.

(5). The most unnecessary and inexplicable Section of the proposed Bill is Section 22. Your Excellency is aware that Sunday is but an artificial holiday to Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis or to all non-Christian Indians. The existing Act is most intelligently worded. It gains the object of the law and affords, with it, all the facilities which are necessary specially for Indians. Again not only have the different creeds different holidays, but holidays of races such as Mahomedans, depend solely on the appearance of the moon, and remain uncertain till the evening before. It would be nothing short of "zulum" to change the old Section about holidays for India.

(6). The limitation of work for adult labour seems to us most unnatural and unjust. In no civilized country, not even in countries where there is absolute despotism, such an instance of limiting the working time of adult labour will be found. The adult himself is the best and the fittest judge to decide for himself as to how long he should work; and he adjusts his working time to suit his individual requirements. In India also all adult labour except what goes to factories, will remain free to fix its own duration even if the proposed Bill be passed into law. The question then naturally arises whether there is any special reason for factory operatives to be treated differently from other adult labour. Here also the oft-alluded two Commissions provide a sound argument against this limitation, because none of them recommends it in its report. A suggestion perhaps will be found in these reports wherein preference is given to natural daylight hours and this is not altogether unreasonable. If the idea of fixing the working time of adult labour to natural day light hours be given effect to it would virtually amount to a daily working time of nearly 12 hours and remove the odium of artificially limiting adult labour by a certain number of hours. If in spite of these remarks a 12 hours' limitation to adult labour is to be insisted upon we would suggest to make it into an average 12 hours for the whole year. The length of daylight varies with the different seasons of the year, it is less in winter and more in summer. If an inflexible rule of 12 hours working be adopted the consequence would be a more general introduction and use of artificial light like electric or gas light in winter times. If once artificial light gets a firm and systematic footing in all the mills of India it is not telling where it will end. Your Excellency's petitioners believe that it is not the intention of Government to encourage by legislation, the spread of the use of artificial light in mill work; and this will be the certain effect of making 12 hours work uniform all throughout the year instead of making it less in winter and proportionately more in summer and thereby arriving at an average of 12 hours working for the whole year. The latter course will have the tendency of confining as far as possible, to the system of working by natural daylight.

(7.) If, however, as the amended Bill contemplates, restricting the hours of work to 12 only, we would earnestly request and pray that Your Excellency would change the closing hour from 7 p. m. to 8 p. m. In a country like India, where we have climatic extremes, it would be wise to give a larger recess in summer and make up the 12 hours by running up to 8 p. m. This would be advantageous to the factory and conducive to the health of the operative.

(8.) We further beg to draw Your Excellency's attention to Sections 27 and 36. The Sections have perhaps, as their motive, clearness. However, we are afraid there would be a huge complication in enforcing such varied registers. These Sections will be a source of constant dispute between the mill authorities and the Inspector. Variety of registers would involve lot of confussion and we would beg that the clause in the new Bill prohibiting the employment of a child without a certificate would gain the necessary object and such registers should, therefore, be entirely done away with.

(9). Moreover we beg to draw your Excellency's attention to Chapter V, Section 30. An exception should be made in the case of small donkey engines to repair breakages, etc. In all factories the mechanic shop is full of work, since the makers of machines are far away. In more instances than one the small workshop engine may not have sufficient work for the day but has to work overtime. The working of such engines should be clearly permitted. Every country in the world permits this. England allows it, and we cannot for a moment comprehend why Indian factories should be treated in a different way.

(10). In conclusion, we beg to draw Your Excellency's attention to Section 45 of the amended Bill. This Section says that mere presence, in a factory, of an operative should be construed as his being employed. In all criminal offences the onus of proof lies on the party charging and not on the supposed criminal. It is strange that this fundamental theory should be waived in this particular instance. There is not only no chance of getting the benefit of doubt under this Act, but here the onus of proof strangely lies on the party charges. Clause 45 is, to say the least, unjust and has no parallel in the history of any nation. It is opposed to all theories of Jurisprudence and Law.

(11). The introduction of obtaining certificates for physical fitness of operatives is another innovation calculated to cause trouble and inconvenience to all parties concerned without bringing any good with it. We have already stated that none of the two Commissions succeeded in showing any appreciable number of operatives engaged in factories to be physically unfit. Your Excellency's petitioners, therefore, fail to see the necessity for having this certificate. It may be observed that it is not to the interest of factory owners to engage operatives that are physically unfit; and naturally they themselves will guard against this contingency without the intermediary of a certificate.

Your Excellency's petitioners venture to hope that they have succeeded in proving that the present Bill is quite uncalled for and that it should be entirely dropped. And that even if it is taken up, we once more beg most respectfully and emphatically to appeal to Your Excelleney that the proposed changes in the existing Act should be entirely dropped. Factory Act is not so strict in any country. We hope and pray that the Indian Factory Act should only be based on the English Act. We have tried to point out the most objectionable features in the Bill. We earnestly beg to pray that Your Excellency and the Members of the Council will kindly weigh our objections and remove those that are likely to seriously hamper the smooth and peaceful working of Indian factories.

THE LATE MR. K. R. CAMA.

AT the recent meeting of Grand Lodge of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, to commemorate the life of the late R. Wor. Bro. K. R. Cama, the Grand Master, Colonel Foreman, after giving an account of the late Brother's Masonic career, paid a touching tribute to his memory. He said:—

Bretheren, we are met here to-night to pay the last sad office of respect to departed merit; to show, if only by our presence, that we honoured him who has been taken; to express, to those near and dear to him, our sympathy in their bereavement; and to place it upon the records of this Grand Lodge, that although a great and worthy Mason has gone to his rest and his reward, his memory, his loyalty, his example, shall not be forgotten. The life of the late R. W. Bro. K. R. Cama was a singularly beautiful one and yet, in some respects, lonely and pathetic. Actuated from his boyhood by high and noble ideals, he steadfastly and unfalteringly pursued them, undeterred by the opposition oftimes bitter, always begotted of prejudice and uncharitableness. Earnestly desiring the betterment of his fellow-countrymen and especially, with a natural bias, of the Parsi Community, he strove, through good and ill-report to forward it, and with what measure of success, many of you here present know, and many of you may well be grateful for. Unselfish, modest, pure in heart and mind, he, by the inherent force of the faith within him, discoverd the criticism of his opponents, and in the end trod the path of life, honoured, respected, beloved. But a few short weeks ago, when occupying the throne of this Grand Lodge, I recall to memory, a "report" at the door of the Temple. On the usual permit, "Admit any well-known brother," the door was opened and the venerable and familiar figure entered. Of a truth, a well-known brother. I recall further, with pleasure, that the G. S. D. with becoming solicitude, guided the old man, as with tottering steps and blinded eye he groped his way hesitatingly towards this dais. As I rose to help him these steps—steps that might well be worn by his frequent foot—I little thought it was the last time. Assuredly had I done so, this gavel would have sounded with no uncertain stroke, and G. L. would have stood to order; not by command, not in obedience, not of compulsion, but even as the Princes of Israel in the days of old, with one simultaneous impulse, to render homage, willingly and whole-heartedly, to one who was well-deserving of any token of respect it was within our power to accord.

Yet why should we sorrow? He who has gone was wont to say that death was but transition and that we should not grieve but rejoice. He spoke truth—he usually did. But though the craft affirms, with no uncertain voice, the existence of the light beyond the valley of the shadow, the flesh is frail and the tears will flow strive never so earnestly to act up to our convictions. Nevertheless, if natural emotions must have vent, we will at least try and find comfort in the knowledge that he would not have wished it so, and that his blameless life was at once, an incentive to emulation and an assurance that all is well with him. Brethren, words fail me: it is with difficulty that I can give, even feeble expression to the thoughts which crowd in upon me and which I know, full well, are moving many of you now listening to me. As one Brother—himself well-nigh his equal in Masonic merit—remarked to me a few days ago, "He may have had his fads add foibles, we all have, but this generation of Freemasons in India will never see his equal." I agree, and so do you all; of that I am very sure. All Hail! Worthy Brother, then say I! Thou hast fought the fight with honour and reputation.

Hail, and all Hail! Worthy and Worshipful Brother! Thou hast trodden the stoney path with unfaltering and unwearied foot.

Requiescat in pace! Worthy and R. Worshipful Brother! Thou hast borne the burden through the long years, humbly, earnestly, patiently.

Requiescat in pace! Worthy and R. Worshipful Past Master! To thee are now revealed those true Masonic secrets which lie behind the Veil; on the Perfect Ashlar of thy achievement is set the Grand Master's mark of approval; and the crown of joy and rejoicing is their eternal reward.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged and will take place in Calcutta in November, between Percy Barrett Jones, 5th Light Infantry, Indian Army, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Jones, The Cottage, Scarborough, and Mabel, second daughter of the late Thomas Maddison, South Bailey, Durham, and Mrs. Maddison, Heavitree, Guildford.

CHOLERA IN THE CALCUTTA HOSPITAL.

Government Report.

The following statement is published for general information regarding the recent outbreak of cholera at the Presidency General Hospital:—

2. The first case of cholera (that of a nurse) was reported on the morning of the 30th July, and eleven cases in all occurred on that day and two on the morning of the 31st. Six deaths resulted among the nursing staff, while three patients (children) in the Alexandra Ward and a sweeper also succumbed to the disease. All the cases occurred within 30 hours of the first attack, and so virulent was the infection, that in the fatal cases death ensued as a rule in less than 24 hours, even though treatment was commenced immediately. The disease subsided as suddenly as it arose. No case occurred after midday on the 31st, nor did the infection spread to any patients outside the Alexandra Ward.

3. On the morning of the 31st Mr. Haffkine, with the assistance of Captain Ciemessha, I.M.S., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, and Dr. Pearse, Health Officer of Calcutta, conducted a searching enquiry into the circumstances of the epidemic and Mr. Haffkine has subsequently made a laborious examination of the various samples of food, etc., which were then collected.

4. In order that the course of the enquiry may be understood, it is necessary to describe the arrangements made for the nurses' meals.

There is a central kitchen attached to the nurses' quarters, and in this all the food supplied to nurses is cooked. Owing to the exigencies of night duty two dinners are served on some days, one at 3 p.m., for those who will go on night duty and one at 7 p.m., for those on duty in the wards or resting in the quarters. These two meals are as far as possible, cooked at the same time; that is, puddings, soup, etc., are made in one batch for the two meals. The meals for the nurses in the quarters are served in the nurses' dining hall, while those for the nurses on duty are carried over to the dining rooms in the main block or in the Woodburn Ward, and served there. The 3 p.m. dinner and the 7 p.m. dinner in the nurses' dining hall, the 7.m. nurses' dinner in the main block, and the 7 p.m. nurses' dinner in the Woodburn Ward are supplied from the same stock and one series of culinary operations covers them all.

5. As already stated, the persons attacked were (a) nurses, (b) three children in the Alexandra Ward and (c) a sweeper. Of the affected nurses, some dined in the dining hall, some in the dining room of the block, and some at the Woodburn Ward. All partook of the 7 p.m. dinner on Wednesday, July 28th. The sweeper was attached to the Woodburn Ward, and it was his perquisite to receive the spare or broken food from the nurses' table. It is reported that he received some such food on the 28th evening. The menu for the 28th July was as follows:—Devilled tongue, Roast Veal, Stewed fruit, Custard sauce, Cheese.

6. The conclusion arrived at is that infection was carried in some article of food served at the dinner of July 28th, since every nurse affected as also the sweeper, partook of this meal. Other possible sources of infection were—(a) the filtered water-supply, (b) the unfiltered water-supply, if used to adulterate the milk after purchase, or (c) bazar milk if used by the nurses.

The probabilities, however, do not point to the disease having been communicated by any of these means. There were no other cases among the numerous persons using the filtered supply at the time, nor did the nurses' supply come from the kitchen of the nurses' quarters. The unfiltered supply was found free from cholera organisms on the 31st July, and the state of the general public health is opposed to the theory of any general contamination. If milk is consumed by the nurses privately at all, it is stated that condensed milk is used.

7. The case of the three children patients is less clear, but it is obvious that they were infected by the same cause which infected the nurses, and that all the cases must be considered as part of the same outbreak. It appears that there is occasionally some interchange of food between the nurses' quarters and the wards. For example, the nurse occasionally bring some special article of food from their own table to tempt the feeble apetite of convalescents. It is possible that, in this way, some of the food provided on the 28th of July was given to some of the children in the Alexandra Ward. It is known that some custard was actually brought to the nurses' room which opens out of the ward.

8. Of the articles of food served at the dinner of the 28th instant, it appears most probable that the actual virus was conveyed in the custard sauce which was served with the fruit. No other article is likely to have carried the infection. In order to decide how the custard became contaminated, an elaborate bacteriological examination was undertaken by Mr. Halfkine. On the 31st July he took specimens from 127 samples in all of food, water, etc. He also took specimens from the intestine and discharges of eight patients. Five of these showed "comma bacili" in pure culture, thus eliminating the possibility of ptomaine poisoning. Of the 127 samples collected, 113 showed no sign of infection, whilst 14 were found tainted with "comma bacili." The infected articles were—

(a) in the kitchen or pantry—

1. Water in the ice chest of the nurses' dining hall.
2. Water in a large earthenware chatti in the cookroom. In this chatti is stored the filtered water supply for the time when the town supply is cut off.
3. Water in a zinc bucket used to fill the chatti.
4. Water in the lota containing peeled potatoes for the day's cooking.

(b) In the nurses' quarters—

5. Remnants of milk in a tumbler standing on a table.
6. Wash up water in a bucket close to that table.
7. In bad room 28 an uncovered cup containing remnants of milk.

Seven samples were suspicious without yielding definite results.

9. The uniformity of the infection led Mr. Haffkine to suspect the kitchen servants as possible sources of infection, and he conducted a further series of tests. The articles most infected were those used or cleaned by a particular servant or class of servants, the masalchis, who naturally, from the nature of their work, handle every food vessel and many articles of food. Mr. Haffkine accordingly washed with sterile water the hands of the "masalchis" and of seven out of eight servants working in the kitchen, cooks, "kitmatgars," etc. and of one of the sweepers. Of the 12 servants two "masalchis" yielded positive results. It was noticed at the band showing that K, a "masalchi," was abnormally unclean, and the reason of this disturbing factor was enquired into. It was found that, on the day of examination, having peeled the potatoes and washed the vegetables, he visited the latrine and subsequently bathed in filtered water. Yet the dry hands of this man, who had endeavoured to keep clean, and was apparently in the best of health, contaminated with "comma bacilli," and these came off easily in the sterile water with which they were bathed by Mr. Haffkine.

10. These results are sufficient to explain the contamination of the ice, water, tiffin carriers, and the custard. Granted that the custard, inoculated in the morning with "comma bacilli," was allowed to stand for some hours at the temperature of a July day in Calcutta it would soon become a teeming mass of virulent microbes. The two suspected "masalchis" were subsequently isolated and placed under observation in order to test whether they harboured "comma bacilli" in their bowels and this was actually proved by the examination, subsequently conducted by Mr. Haffkine. Unfortunately this portion of the enquiry was less complete than was desirable; since the men declined to remain under observation in spite of inducements offered to them. Copies of the reports by Mr. Haffkine, dated the 8th and 17th August respectively, are annexed.

11. As a result of the enquiry which has been held, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that it has been clearly shown that the deaths which have resulted were caused by cholera, the infection having been introduced into the food (probably into the custard sauce) served at the nurses' dinner on the 28th July. The medium of infection in all probability was the "masalchis," who were serving in the kitchen. The circumstances under which the meal was served, and partaken of by all the nurses, and by the sweeper, who succumbed to the disease, all point to this conclusion. Owing to the death of the nurses, concerned the theory as to the distribution of some of the food to the patients in the Alexandra Ward, can never be actually verified, but it is in all probability correct.

12. Sir Edward Baker has personally visited the nurses' quarters, and has approved of the immediate provision of a water tank and of certain improvements in the kitchen pantry. The two latter buildings, however, are quite suitable in design, and are clean and well-found. The nurses

quarters in the old block are overcrowded, and their ventilation might be improved, but there is no evidence that the recent outbreak had any connection with overcrowding.

13. Sir Edward Baker desires to place on record his high appreciation of the conduct of the hospital authorities and the nursing staff during this time of peculiar and distressing difficulty, as also to tender his acknowledgments to Mr. Haffkine for his able investigation.

DR. HAFFKINE'S REPORT.

Dr. Haffkine's report bears date, Government of India Laboratory, Calcutta, 8th August 1909. It runs:—

The following is a summary of the facts disclosed by my study of the recent cholera occurrences in the Presidency General Hospital.

The outbreak comprised 10 cases among nurses, 3 in-patients in the Children's Ward and 1 of sweeper, all occurring practically within 24 hours.

The suddenness, and the abrupt termination of the occurrences, suggested the possibility of ptomaine poisoning. That it is cholera was proved by the demonstration of "comma bacilli" in 3 fatal cases in nurses and in a fatal case in child. The other fatal cases did not come under examination. Of the 4 recovery cases, all in nurses, 1 only yielded "comma bacilli"; the others were examined and found free.

The infection seemed to have its centre in the nurses' quarters, and consequently did not appear likely to be in the general water supply, which is common to these quarters and to the rest of the Hospital. I examined, however, the tap water, both from the filtered and unfiltered supplies, the latter being still served to the hospital for certain specific purposes; but I failed to detect "comma bacilli" in either.

To elucidate, if possible, the distribution and origin of the infection, everything pertaining to food and drink and to the preparation of these, as concerning the nurses, was examined.

The 30th July was the day when practically eighteen cases occurred. The samples were given on the 31st, and the following facts have since been obtained.

Of 127 sample materials collected, no indication of infection was met with in 113. 14 were found tainted with "comma bacilli." The tainted articles were:—

(1) Water in the ice-chest belonging to the nurses' dining hall. The chest was standing at the time outside the hall, in the open, and had no ice in it. A small quantity of damp saw-dust was lying close by, on the ground. No "comma bacilli" were found in the saw-dust.

(2) Water in the large earthen-ware chatti in the cook-room. In this chatti water is stored from the filtered water supply, for the time of the day and night when the supply is cut off. To get water out of the chatti, a tin is dipped by hand into it. The chatti is filled from the tap not directly, but by means of a zinc bucket into which the tap water is received.

(3) Water in the latter bucket.

(4) Water in the large "lota" standing in the cook-room and containing the supply of raw peeled potatoes prepared for the day's cooking. The peeling is done by hand; the potatoes had been put into water to be washed after the peeling.

Then, in the nurses' quarters, new building, the contaminated articles comprised the following:—

(5) Remnants of milk in a tumbler, on a table at the foot of the stair case, on the ground-floor.

(6) Washing up water in a zinc bucket standing by the side of the above table.

(7) In bed-room No. 8 an uncovered cup containing remnants of milk.

In addition to the above articles the following appeared suspicious, without yielding clear results:—

(8) Water in the earthern-ware surahis in the verandahs of the ground and upper floors.

(9) Water in one of the 2 jugs on the washstand in Nurse S.'s room (Nurse S. was one of the cholera patients).

(10) Water from a tooth-brush jug in room No. 8.

(11) Water from a flower vase in room No. 3, old nurses' quarters.

(12) Water in a "surahi" in the pantry, nurses' dining hall.

(13) The morning's milk supply, in a large basin kept in the milk cupboard, in the pantry; and

(14) Washing up water, in the cook-room, from the cleaned "muffineers" (tiffin carriers), in which food for the nurses on duty is sent from the nurses' cookroom to the diningrooms set apart for them and for the sisters in the wards.

The "hands" of the "massalchis" and, incidentally of 7 of the 8 other servants connected with the nurses' messing (the "khansamah", the "bawarchi," the "bawarchi's" mate, 3 dining hall 'kitmatgar" and the hospital dining room "kitmatgar" and of one of the sweepers), were consequently examined for "comma bacilli."

Of the 12 servants 2 yielded positive results.

The first of these was the cleanest of all those who came up for examination, having just finished bathing. A remark was therefore made at the time by one of the bystanders as to this disturbing circumstance.

When on the day following it became apparent that the hands of this man had yielded "comma bacilli," an enquiry was made, and the following written statement was received from the Hospital authorities:—

"K. "massalchi" yesterday morning, after peeling potatoes and cleaning vegetables, visited the latrine and subsequently bathed at the usual place set apart in front of the servants' quarters, which is a filtered water supply from the municipality. The servants invariably bathe there while the flow of water is on; and it is the place where this man always bathes."

Thus the dry hands of the man, who had done his best to keep clean, and was apparently in the best of health, were contaminated with "comma bacilli," and these come off easily when brought in contact with the fluid into which they were received by me.

I have had no time to ascertain yet whether the two men in question actually harboured "coma bacilli" in their bowels. But contamination conveyed from their hands to the ice and to the dishes, bottles, muffineers, etc. would be carried to every nurse who dined in the hospital at the time: it would be capable of being conveyed, not directly to a sick ward, but to the nurses' dining room in the ward; and could reach the ward's sweeper who, it appears, usually gets whatever remains in the muffineers from the nurses' dinner.

(Sd.) W. M. Haffkine.

THE SECOND REPORT.

The Government of India, Biological Laboratory, General Hospital Grounds, Calcutta, dated 17th August, 1909.

I write to supplement my note of the 8th instant, concerning the recent cholera outbreak in the General Hospital.

I mention in that note that the examination of the articles found tainted with "comma bacilli" had led me to suspect the "massalchis" of the nurses' cookroom as being carriers of infection, that afterwards 'comma bacilli' were actually found "on the hands" of two of these men, and that in regard of one of them, it was ascertained by the Hospital authorities that just before being examined by me, he had visited the latrine, and washed at the place set apart for the servants' bathing.

These latter circumstances suggested that the men or one of them, were actually harbouring "comma bacilli" in their bowels, but when writing my above note of the 8th I had not yet had time to examine into this question.

On the 9th the two men were given separate quarters, away from the other servants and from occupied buildings in the Hospital compound; and arrangements were made for gathering and examining their discharges.

I had the first stools from them of the 10th, then those of the 11th, 12th and 13th.

On the latter date the men left the Hospital grounds, in despite of all inducements to stay offered them.

2. In each of the stools passed by the men I saw under the microscope, comma "bacilli mixed" with an enormous number of other microbes; and I informed you verbally accordingly. I demonstrated those bacilli to Major Waters, but up till yesterday was unable to get them isolated in cultures.

I have now succeeded in doing so, and they have given a pure growth of very typically looking "comma vibrios." The particular cultures are derived from the "faces" passed by one of the men on the 12th instant. If my instructions as to the respective "gumlahs" assigned to be used by each of the men were accurately obeyed by them, the "faces" are those of M—"massalchi," not of K. I am continuing the study of the material collected from the latter, as well as of that from both of them on the other of the four dates abovementioned; and may yet get further positive results.

3. The "bacilli" isolated from "massalchi's" bowel correspond, under the microscope and in culture to the ordinary cholera microbes. Whether they possess the identical pathogenic properties of these I do not know yet.

I am going to compare them, from the latter point of view, with the "bacilli" obtained from the actual patients in this outbreak. The study will take some little time.

(Sd.) W. M. Haffkine.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

Second Meeting—First Day.

AN OUTSIDER WINS THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, September 25.

The racing this afternoon was quite in keeping with the traditions of the Governor's Cup day meeting with a record gathering, big upsets, but one rather missed the attendant showers of rain which have come to be looked upon as a fixture. Although the morning was cloudy, the sky was bright and clear in the afternoon. His Excellency the Governor being in mourning was absent and although it was difficult to make out who is who in the huge crowd, we noticed the Hon'ble Sir John Muir-Mackenzie, senior member of Council, Their Highnesses Maharaja of Baroda, Jodhpur and Idar, Messrs Apcar, Galstaum and others.

As said before it was a day of upsets. It is remarkable that in five races, the favourites were all from Byramjee's stable, which includes the two winners, Salanic and Russely Rose and three others placed second, Sialkote, Wise Bird and Spearmint. Tangaroa, the remaining choice of the public, also finished second. A miss is as good as a mile and the extent of the public loss can very well be imagined. From a purely racing point of view, the sport was of a high order. There was good, judicious riding with a strong finish in at least one event. The time put in is excellent and Picturesque's 1 min. 14 4/5 secs. for six furlongs, and Russely Rose's 1 min. 46 secs. for mile pony race, must be held to be remarkable performances.

Taking the races in the order they were run, the Lawn Plate was the first item on the card. With Bay Middleton refusing, the race was considered a moral for Salanic and he was backed heavily at twos and the others who come in for patronage were Vedas and Darby at fives and Scimitar at sixes. Vedas made the pace and at the band Salanic, who was lying second all the while, jumped off to the front and won with two lengths no hand.

With Soult Line scratched, the Ganeshkhind Plate.—6 furlongs was considered to be a gift to Tangaroa and he carried mints of money, while Picturesque and Killus on their previous runs also came in for a good deal of enquiry. After Lord Merv leading the way to the bend, Tangaroa assumed command but half way up the distance the favourite was beat and Picturesque ran home a winner.

Nineteen Arabs donned colours for the Governor's Cup and, as usual, speculation had a wide range. Sialkote who by the way now runs under the colours of Messrs. R. R. S. and Beg was slightly a better favourite at fours, from Jehangir at fives, Peculiar and Merrily at sixes, Brigand II at sevens. From the start it was anybody's race. Bigand II, Antica, Alma, Mooreed, Colaba and Darianor were in succession leading the field till they arrived to the straight where Sialkote went to the head of affairs. It looked Killorn had nothing much to fear but in front of the lawn, up comes Alf Hoyt on Balmoral and before anybody had time to think, the leader was overhauled and the premier Arab race was captured by the M. G. stables, second string, Sialkote and Merrily, finding places. The totalizator paid Rs. 271 8-0 on the winner, but with the bookmaker, a punter could write his own ticket.

The Western India Stakes, the biggest plum of the Poona Season which gives the winner Rs. 8,000, was next discussed. Nine candidates were out and wise Bird was installed a strong favourite at six to four against, and Fizz at fours, Misty Morn, Wandin and Ebullition were the others touched. Sacricomar was out in front to the Bend with the favourite lying next where the latter took the lead. As in previous race, it looked safe for Wise Bird, but the field were hardly half way up the distance, Fizz came in with a rattle, beat the leader and made an easy win of it.

After three favourites disappointing, it was a relief to see Russley Rose win the mile race for ponies after exciting and close race with Tete-a-Tete, Refresher and Wild Boy. This race found six starters, the winner being an even money favourite from Refresher and Wild Boy at threes.

A mile is Spearimint's forte and he commanded a very large following in the Lanowli Plate at twos, while Pinkie, Bendigo, Chungiz and Dilerjung were backed at threes, fives, sevens and eights respectively. It was the old story of three previous races repeated—the favourite has apparently a safe position at the distance, but a little way further, a rank outsider goes to the front in Urgent and collars the race. The totalizator paid Rs. 284 for a win and Rs. 162-8 for place on the winner, and on Hundred who finished third no ticket was even sold. One can fancy the sighing and groaning after these results.

The second day comes off on Wednesday, 29th.

Details:

THE LAWN PLATE.—About 5 furlongs.

Mr James' Salanic, 8st .... Ames 1
Mr M Goculdass' Vedas, 8st 1lb .... Melsom 2
Mr W S Clarke's Mumbra, 8st 5lbs..A E Thoburn 3
Mr Rowland's Good Chance, 7st 4lbs...... Whalley 4

Also Ran:—Mountain King 8st 9lbs; Scimitar 8st 8lbs; Darby 8st 1lb; Maimoon 7st 12lbs; Wordie Major 7st 11lbs; Company 7st 10lbs; Young Gazelle 7st 5lbs; Corrector 7st 3lbs (cd 7st 4lbs); Squire 7st 2lbs; Malik Jaman 7st; Sheriff 6st 10lbs (cd 7st).

Betting:—2 to 1 against Salanic, 5 to 1 each Darby and Vedas, 6 to 1 Scimitar, 8 to 1 Sheriff, and 10 to 1 and 20 to 1 the others.

The Race:—Squire was the earliest out of the gate and led for a spill, then Vedas took the lead with Salanic. Good Chance and Young Gazelle lying next. At the bend the favourite caught the leader and the former led up the straight. Salanic won easily by 2 lengths. Mumbra who came late took third place 3-4 length off Vedas. Time.—1 min. 9 secs.

Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.

Totalizator paid Rs. 32 on the winner and Rs. 17, 22-8, and 44-8 for places.

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE.—6 Furlongs.

Mr. G. K.'s Picturesque, 8st. 0lb. (car. 8st 11lbs), Evans 1
Mr. J C. Galstaun's Tangaroa, 9st. 6lbs...Robinson 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s Killus, 8st. 7lbs. ......P. R. Brown 3
Mr. R. R. S.'s Metal Maid, 8st. 3lbs......J Killorn 4

Also Ran.—Lord Carlyon, 8st. 12lbs.; Lord Merv, 8st. 7lbs.; and Bucolic, 7st. 6lbs.

Betting.—5 to 4 against Tangaroa, 3 to 1 each Killus and Picturesque and 7 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Lord Merv led out followed by Tangaroa, Picturesque and Lord Carlyon, while Bucolic was left and at the three furlongs Tangaroa was level with the leader and soon after took the command. At the bend Picturesque got into second place and up the distance strongly challenged Tangaroa and overhauling him in front of the stand won by 3/4 length, 2 1/2 lengths between the 2nd and 3rd. Time—1min. 14 4-5secs.

Winner trained by J. C. Smith.

Totalizator paid Rs. 48-8 on the winner and Rs. 17-8 and Rs. 17 for places.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—R. C. and distance.

Mr. M. Goculdass' Balmoral, 7st. 9lbs......A. Hoyt 1
Messrs. R. R. S. and Beg's Sialkote, 8st. 6lbs....J. Killorn 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Merrily, 7st. 10lbs..A. Ferguson 3
Captain D. Wood's Second Thoughts, 9st. 5lbs. Maj. Tudor 4

Also Ran.—Peculiar, 9st 8lbs; Famous, 9st 6lbs; Alma, 8st 10lbs; Jehangir, 8st 8lbs; Surkhab, 8st 3lbs (car. 8st 4lbs); Darianoor, 8st 2lbs; Soheil, 8st 1lb; Brigand II, 8st; Hadee, 7st 12lbs; Young Salanic, 7st 11lbs; Antica, 7st 10lbs; Cato, 7st 8lbs; Little Gafil, 7st 6lbs; Colaba, 7st 5lbs (car. 7st 8lbs:) Mooreed, 6st 12lbs (car. 7st 2lbs).

Betting.—4 to 1 against Sialkote, 5 to 1 Jehangir, 6 to 1 Peculiar and Merrily, 7 to 1 Brigand II, 12 to 1 Second Thoughts and Colaba, and longer odds the others.

The Race:—Famous was quickest out of the gate, then in front of the stand Brigand II was in lead followed by Jehangir and Antica and at the first bend Antica took the command with Jehangir, Alma, Brigand II, Hadee, Famous and Peculiar lying next. At the nine furlongs Mooreed and Sialkote came into the fifth place and at the seven furlongs the order was Antica, Alma, Mooreed, Jehangir and Sialkote. At the six furlongs Colaba got into fourth place and in the bunch behind were Merrily and Peculiar. At the half mile Alma was at the head of affairs with Mooreed, Jehangir, Colaba, Balmoral and Hadee lying next, a little later Mooreed overhauled the leader, to be in turn displaced by Colaba and then by Darianoor in succession and up the straight Sialkote was in lead with Brigand II and Jehangir next and Second Thoughts handy on the outside. Half way up the distance Balmoral with Merrily came up with a rattle and the former of these successfully overhauling the leader won by 1-2 length. 1 length separated Sialkote and Merrily; good fourth.—Time 3 min. 8 2-5 secs.

Winner trained by C. Bleach.

Totalizator paid Rs. 27 1-8 on the winner and Rs. 57-8, 20-8, 20 for places.

THE WESTERN INDIA STAKES.—1 1-4 miles.

Mr C R Whittingham's Fizz 8st 7lbs...R W Fraser 1
Mr Kelso's Wise Bird 8st 6lbs............J Killorn 2
Mr J B's Lovania 7st 13lbs (car. 8st).......T Shaw 3
Mr M Goculdass' Sacricomar 7st 10lbs...A Hoyt 4

Also Ran.—Wandin 9st 9lbs, Southal; Pelargonium II 9st 8lbs, Evans; Misty Morn 8st 10lbs, Robinson; Ebullition 8st 5lbs A Ferguson; Devereux, 8st 1lb, Wholley.

Betting.—6 to 4 against Wise Bird, 4 to 1 Fizz, 5 to 1 each Wandin, Misty Morn and Ebullition, 10 to 1 the others.

The Race:—Sacricomar led out followed by Wise Bird, Ebullition, Lovania and Misty Morn while Pelargonium II was left at the bend, Wise Bird on rails with Lovania on the outside led for home followed by Sacricomar and Fizz. In front of the lawn, Fizz came up with a fast stride and overhauling Wise Bird won by 1 1-2 lengths. 1-2 length between Wise Bird and Lovania. Time—2 min. 10 1-5secs.

Winner trained by E. C. Ramshaw.

Totalizator paid Rs. 72-8 on the winner and Rs. 23, 15 and 50 for places.

THE COLONIAL PLATE.—1 mile.

Mr. Kelso's Russely Rose; 8st 5lbs............Ames 1
Mr M Goculdass' Refresher, 9st 12lbs.Southal } Dead
Major Moore's Tete-a-tete, 6st 10lbs..Melsom } heat 2
Mr J C Galstaun's Wild Boy, 8st 7lbs...Robinson 4

Also Ran:—Lady Nannie 8st 13lbs; Cheeky 7st 7lbs.

Betting:—Evens Russely Rose; 3 to 1 against Refresher and Wild Boy; 6 to 1 Lady Nannie; 10 to 1 Cheeky, and 20 to 1 Tete-a-tete.

The Race:—Tete-a-tete jumped off with a lead from Lady Nannie and Russely Rose and at the half mile the last-named took second place. At the bend the favourite held a slight lead and in a great race home between Russely Rose, Tete-a-tete, Refresher and Wild Boy, all being under the whip, Russely Rose won by a head. Refresher and Tete-a-tete dead-heated for second place with Wild Boy close up. Time—1 min. 46 secs.

Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.

Totalizator paid Rs. 25 on the winner and 14-8, 14, and 22-8 for places.

THE LANOWLI PLATE.—1 mile.

Mr Abdoola Mistry's Urgent 7st 4lbs......Whalley 1
Mr D Runchordass' Spearmint 8st 5lbs...J Killorn 2
Messrs. A M Shamlan's and Ali beg Mishree's Hundred 7st 6lbs (car. 7st 7lbs)..............Yussuff 3
Mr Hajee Sulleman's Hamayoon 6st 11lbs (car. 7st 2lbs)..............................Mujeed 4

Also Ran.—Bendigo 9st 12lbs; Pinkie 9st 7lbs; Dilerjung 8st 11lbs; Brigand II 8st 5lbs; Lofan 8st 4lbs; Chungiz 8st 4lbs; No Trumps 8st 2lbs; Arabistan 8st; Sheik Farid 7st 6lbs; Rubdan (6 year) 6st 11lbs.

Betting.—2 to 1 against Spearmint, 3 to 1 Pinkie, 5 to 1 Bendigo, 7 to 1 Chungiz, 8 to 1 Dilerjung, and longer odds the others.

The Race:—Lofan showed out at the start from Pinkie and Rubdan; then Rubdan went to the front and the order after him was Lofan, Spearimint and Bendigo; at the six furlongs Hamayoon got into second place, Lofan gradually falling back. They continued to run in same positions till the bend when Rubdan slowed down and Hamayoon led for home closely attended by Spearmint, Bendigo and Urgent. Up the straight Spearmint was in lead but shortly after Urgent came up and, passing the leader, won easily by 3/4 length. Hundred coming late took third place, 1 1/2 lengths off Spearmint. Time.—1min. 54secs.

Winner trained by Faraj bin Sanad.

Totalizator paid Rs. 284 on the winner and Rs. 162-8 and 23 for places on the first two horses. No ticket sold on Hundred.

POONA RACES.

Second Meeting.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

THE STAND PLATE—Fezz, Huko, The Bedouin, The Master, Mother Goose, Winkfields, Melody, Sporran, Edgar Stuart, Crossbred, Soult Line and Peru.

THE PADDOCK PLATE—Milner II, Bobbie, Twistum, Paul Pry, Crossbred, Lady Spring and Ianthe.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE—Nusser, Precious, Zamoin, Colaba, Dumra, Delerjung, Meonib Pasha and Shawcutt.

THE DESERT HANDICAP—Maunlicher, John Scott, Panala II, Surkhab, Jassus, Salanic, Dumra, Sanjakdbar and Azzad.

THE ALL PONY PLATE—Encourage,

THE LILLIPUT HANDICAP—Angler, Patras, Panala II, Rose, Sharar and Dilerjung.

QUETTA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, September 25.

The meeting has been most successful. The excellency of the handicapping has been proved by the close finishes. One bookie, unfortunately, had the monopoly and the punters had little chance. Sir Henry McMahon and General Sclater have attended throughout the meeting and the grand stand has been graced by a large and fashionable attendance. The races have been most successful in every respect and Captain Whitby of Fane's Horse, the new Honorary Secretary, and the stewards are to be congratulated.

The following are to-day's results:—

POLO HANDICAP.

Capt Holmes' Bacarolle, 11st ....Owner 1
Capt Saunders' Dame Durben, 9st 8lbs......Owner 2
Mr Western's Plasmon, 10st 6lbs ...Capt Hallowes 3

They raced in a bunch.

MEDIUM HANDICAP.

Capt Ingham's Molly, 12st ....Owner 1
Mr Lucas's Cozo II, 9st 2lbs...........Capt Turnell 2
Mr Leared's Barkies, 8st..............................Thakur 3

THE STRIDE CUP.

Col O'Donnell's Necklace, 10st 9lbs...Capt Furnell 1
Capt Bethell's Ivanhoe II, 10st 4lbs ....Owner 2
Sir H Macmahon's Vesta, 8st 8lbs............Thakur 3

HORSE HURDLES.

Capt Hallowes's Bar Sinister, 12st..............Owner 1
Mr Bland's The Gift, 10st 11lbs ....Mr Power 2
Mr Coventry's Downfall, 10st 4lbs...........Owner 3

ARAB CONSOLATION HANDICAP.

Capt Harkness' Don Juan, 8st 5lbs ....Owner 1
Capt Maclean's Firewary, 11st 10lbs.......Mr Clive 2
Mr Brocy's Olympia, 9st 5lbs ....Mr L Smith 3

CONSOLATION HANDICAP.

Col O'Donnell's Arthur, 10st 10lbs...Capt Furnell 1
Mr O'Hara's Arialne, 11st 12lbs ....Owner 2
Mr Macleod's Brisbane, 9st 1lb ......Capt Whitby 3

BOXING IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, September 25.

Excellent sport was witnessed on the third night of the Burma Divisional Boxing Tournament last night, when there was another large attendance. The surprise of the evening was when Pte. Dalby, Scots Fusiliers, beat Sergeant Stock, Welsh Fusiliers. Stock was cautioned by the Referee for butting in clinching in the second round of the fight. Another good go was that between Jordon, Scots Fusiliers, and Lane, Oxford and Buckingham Light Infantry. The finals will be fought to-night.

THE NAINI TAL WEEK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, September 25.

On Friday, in the final of the Naini Tal Polo Tournament, the Wanderers, (Captain Pollok, Mr. Graham and Major Ross,) beat the 17th Cavalry by seven goals to four. In the final of the Tennis doubles, the Civil Service (Mr. Ireland and Mr. Drake Brockman) beat the Public Works Department (Mr. Dillon and Mr. Humfries) by three sets to one.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. BARONET C. C.

The Last Match of the Season.

The Bombay Gymkhana played the last match of the season on Saturday last, when they met the Baronet Cricket Club. The concluding match was appropriately played with the Baronet C. C., which is perhaps the oldest cricket club in Bombay. The struggle was interesting, also because of the fact that the Baronet team included no less than eight and the Gymkhana no less than seven players who have at one time or the other played in the Presidency matches. The Baronet C. C. had a first knock at the wickets and made 114 for 5 wickets when they declared their innings closed. To this the Gymkhana responded with 62 for 4 wickets when stumps were drawn. The match thus ended in a draw.

The Baronet winning the toss, elected to bat and totalled 114 for the loss of five wickets when they declared their innings closed. S. Chothia, the young Elphinstonian, was the top scorer for his side with 29 to his credit. He played a lively game as will be seen from the fact that his 29 included five 4's. The next highest scorers on the Parsi side were Parekh and Kama who contributed 26 and 22 (not out) respectively. Parekh, like Chothia, played a free game, while Raja contributed his 22 with steady cricket.

The Bombay Gymkhana opened well, Cheetham and Christie taking the total to 46 when the former was bowled by Parekh. Then, however, the next three wickets fell for only 16 more and the home team had made 62 for four wickets when stumps were drawn. Christie and Cheetham were the top scores for the Gymkhana with 26 and 22 to their credit. Cheetham especially played a fine game, most of his run coming as the result of daring pulls. Cheetham, who captured three of the Parsi wickets, was the most successful bowler for the Gymkhana; while Parekh carried off the bowling honours for his side by capturing an equal number of wickets.

BARONET C. C.

S M Chothia, b Simms ...	29
Bhapu, c Stileman, b Cheetham ...	12
M Parekh, c Simms, b Cheetham ...	26
H Mulla, c Clarke, b Cheetham ...	4
D M Raja, not out ...	22
J Dubash, c Hurlbutt, b Coombs ...	10
Walpey, not out ...	11
Divecha ...... Elahidana ...... Oomrigar ...... Madon ...... } Did not bat.	
Extras ...	0
Total (for 5 wickets)...	*114

* Innings declared closed.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

E R Christie, not out ...	26
S Cheetham, b Parekh ...	22
E O Reid, c Raja, b Oomrigar...	0
H L Simms, c Raja, b Parekh...	6
J S Milne, c Chothia, b Parekh ...	4
G C Phillips, not out...	0
C D Baker......... E R Coombs......... C G Stileman ... D G Hurlbutt ... F G Clarke ...... } Did not bat.	
Extras ...	4
Total (for 4 wickets)...	62

FOOTBALL.

The Rovers' Tournament.

WORCESTERS vs. LEICESTERS.

An exciting game was played on the Cooperage on Saturday between the Worcesters and the Leicesters resulting in a draw of one goal each. In the first half the Worcesters did most of the attacking, but the rain which fell later seemed to help the Leicesters. On several occasions it looked as if there would be scores made by both sides, but the whistle blew for half-time before the ball had been netted. After the interval Irwin in the Leicesters' goal had some hard work to keep the ball out. Play then went to the other end of the field, but the Worcesters pressed hard and from mid-field Jones got the ball near the Leicesters' goal and eventually Plant scored. Again Irwin saved well from a shot by Plant and the Leicesters got away. Lewis ran out to save, but Jackson netted the ball. However, the whistle had already gone for a penalty against the Worcesters, and from the kick the Leicesters equalised. The Worcesters made an energetic attempt to get a lead and Irwin had to make some quick saves, but time came at last with the score level:

Worcesters .... 1 Goal.
Leicesters .... 1 Goal.

The teams:—

Leicesters:—Goal: Irwin; backs: Bailey and Faulkes; half backs: Pickering, Cliffe and Whismore; forwards: Butler, Wardle, Wale, Jackson and French.

Worcesters:—Goal: Lewis; backs: Clark and Parton; half-backs: Clayton, Jeffries and Pitt; forwards: Jones, Greenaway, Plant, Rowbotham and Sutton.

Referee: Corpl. Tilley.

In the teams race, the Y.M.C.A. beat the Gymkhana, scoring 9 points. Hildreth made the quickest time doing the length of the field in 13 2-5secs.

THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

Keen Game in the Final.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, September 25.

The honour of holding the Durand football trophy for the ensuing twelve months has again fallen to the lot of the Lancashire Fusiliers, for the second time in succession. A large crowd witnessed the contest between the finalists and the winners did not experience much difficulty. The Viceroy's band enlivened the proceedings, thus rendering the affair more attractive. The game was pretty fast to the finish both teams straining every nerve to take the lead. Duckworth, the skipper of the Fusiliers was unable to play having sustained an injury in the game against the Mountain Battery. In fairness to the King's, it should be noted that Jennings, an excellent back, was absent for a similar reason. This terribly handicapped the runners up. However, the substitute for each of these players did good service. The winners have had to encounter strong combinations such as the Highland Light Infantry and the Royal Scots. The ground was in excellent condition, but a little water sprinkled over it an hour before time would probably have minimised the chances of slipping which frequently occurred.

From the kick off by the Lancashires the ball was veering to and fro for a brief period, the pressure soon after being relieved by the centre forward of the King's who along with the remainder of the line rushed down the field, but Hefferon intercepted and cleared. The Lancashires retaliated and nearly scored, the ball going behind. The Fusiliers continued pressing, Russell obtaining possession and he centred beautifully, but the chance was not improved upon. Shortly afterwards Woods again tested the goal-keeper of the King's who saved the situation. After this the King's were confined to their territory for about ten minutes. A good passing movement by the Fusiliers resulted in Russell scoring with a sharp low shot which the King's custodian failed to stop.

The Liverpools in turn invaded their opponents' territory and narrowly failed in their attempt. Williams stopped the shot and in doing so dashed against the upright. Fortunately it did not interfere with his charge. Abbot who played a clean and clever game throughout the competition tried his luck and was rewarded. At the close of the first half the scores stood—

Fusiliers' .... Two Goals.
King's .... Nil.

On changing ends the King's immediately assumed the aggressive. Townsend at this moment was about to shoot, but off-side was ruled against him. The Lancs. now were determined to increase their lead and combining excellently Brandon netted the ball but was also ruled off-side. The King's, however, far from being dispirited, got together the result being that their centre forward, Jones, tricking the backs scored with a beauty. Nothing more was added on either side when the whistle terminated the game.

For the winners, Abbots, Russell and Baison were conspicuous. For the losers Jones and Rhodh did yeoman service for their side. At the conclusion of the game the Hon'ble Mr. Miller gave a brief history of this competition and complimented both teams on the fight they put up, adding a word about the exposition of the game by the Calcutta Volunteers whom he wished better luck next year.

H. E. the Viceroy followed up with a few words on behalf of the competitors. The prizes were then distributed.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

AFFAIRS OF THE LATE MR. DWARKADAS DHARMSEY.

Bombay Cotton Mills Wound up.

Before Mr. Justice Macleod.

RATILAL KERSONDAS AND RAJA BAHADUR SIVLAL MOTILAL AND OTHERS

VS.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

For the Petitioning Creditor:—The Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Daphtary, Ferreira and Co.

For Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal:—Messrs. Bhaishankar Kanga and Ghirdharlal and Co.

For the Company:—The Hon'ble Mr. Strangman, Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co.

For the general body of creditors:—Mr. D. Davar and Mr. Jinnah.

For Shareholders:—Mr. Robertson.

For Madhavji Amarsey and others:—The Hon'ble Mr. Dikshit.

This was a petition presented by the petitioning creditors for the winding up of the Company and for the consideration of certain proposals put forward by the general body of creditors for the reconstruction of the Company.

The Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad, in opening his case, said that affidavits had been made in that matter and that they were prepared to show that the winding up of the Company was necessary. Certain proposals had been made to the Company by certain creditors. The Company had passed those proposals to them. The arrangements to be made were that all creditors be paid half their amount, and half the amount be secured by a mortgage security. Mr. Gordhandas Khatau would pay and guarantee the amount. Those were the main features. If such arrangements were carried out they would benefit the creditors. Mr. Setalvad said that that could be done legally only by first making an order to wind up the Mill and then ask the liquidator under Section 203 of the Companies Act to call a meeting of the creditors and then if three-fourths of the creditors desired that the Mill should work, their wishes might be carried out. The mill could be worked on Mr. Gordhandas giving security to the amount of the value. Counsel hoped that the parties would agree to an order for the winding up of the Mill.

Mr. Jinnah, on behalf of his clients said that Mr. Gordhandas was anxious only to get out of his liabilities. The winding up order ought to be made first and a scheme could be laid before them. If the scheme commended itself to them, they could come to the Court and the necessary sanction might be obtained.

Mr. Davar, who represented creditors to the amount of ten lakhs, suggested that the order for the winding up be made subject to the meeting being held to consider the composition scheme.

Mr. Thakordas Ghandy and Mr. Hiralal, Solicitors, supported Mr. Setalvad on behalf of their clients.

Mr. Robertson, on behalf of two shareholders, expressed a desire to see the Mill working. Counsel stated that the only difficulty was that the Mill had lent 14 lakhs to another Mill. The shareholders hoped that those 14 lakhs might find their way in the Mill. Counsel suggested that the order for winding up of the Mill be made provisionally to enable them to take an inspection of accounts. They were independent shareholders and they wanted to be heard. After ascertaining their position they would not take a hostile view.

Mr. Setalvad said that an order for winding up of the Mill could be made and under Section 138 further proceedings might be stayed.

The Advocate-General suggested that the matter be postponed to allow the Company to call a meeting of shareholders. The offer could then be put to the shareholders. Counsel did not agree to the winding up order because in that case the creditors would come in for inspection and the Company would have to pay the expenses. Counsel then went on to say that the meeting of the creditors should precede the winding up order. Counsel said that no one would be damnified by his proposal, and that that would avoid a good deal of expenses. Mr. Robertson here said that if the winding up order was made the shareholders would lose their voice. The Court could ascertain their views, but the shareholders had no right under Section 201.

His Lordship: They are not extinct. They can move the liquidators

Mr. Robertson: Yes, but they have no binding effect.

His Lordship then said that he would pass orders after going into the merits of the case.

NO "LOCUS STANDI."

The Advocate-General being called upon to argue, said that the petitioner and the other creditors had no "locus standi." Counsel dealt with Mr. Setalvad's client first. He submitted that the petitioner had no "locus standi" under Section 128 of the Act. Counsel said that under Section 129 the Company was deemed unable to pay debts if it were satisfactorily proved that the Company was unable to pay debts. Counsel stated that under Section 131 the petitioner must allege and prove that the winding up was justified under the circumstances. In that case the creditor had to prove debts actually due. No such proof was given at all and no immediate payment could then be claimed.

Counsel then dealt with Mr. Jinnah's clients. Counsel said that Raja Bahadur Sivalal Motilal was a creditor to the amount of three lakhs, one lakh was secure and the other two lakhs were due on some future date. Counsel said that all remarks on Mr. Setalvad's client applied to Sivlal so far as two lakhs were concerned. One lakh being secure, Shivlal would not succeed under Section 129 (A), under those circumstances he had no "locus standi" also.

Coming to Raju Babaji, Counsel stated that his claim was not admitted and hence he had no "locus standi." Counsel here cited 23 Chancery Division, 210 re Gold Hill Mines and 10 Bombay Law Reporter 107 re Shah Steam Navigation Company.

Concluding his arguments on the question, Counsel said that no case had been made out under Section 128.

To show that the Company was in solvent circumstances, Counsel read the affidavit of the Directors made on 22nd September. After reading the affidavits Counsel said that it showed that the Company was in solvent circumstances.

The Directors who made the affidavit were Purshotam Jivandas and Thakersey Gokuldas.

Mr. Jinnah submitted that the Court had to consider whether under the circumstances it would be just and equitable to make a winding up order. The Court had to guard against a hopless state of affairs and to see that the interests of the creditors were not in any way prejudiced.

Mr. Davar said that the wishes of the creditor ought to be consulted. The order of winding up the Company might be made in such a way as not to jeopardise the interests of the creditors. The order must be sufficiently qualified to prevent a rush on the Company. Creditors were very anxious that nothing should be done which was prejudicial to their interests.

Mr. Robertson said that creditors had a right which shareholders had not. The latter had no "locus standi" unless the Court was pleased to grant them. They had no right to demand it. He would prefer to know how matters stood before the order for winding up was passed. He could not take a violent attitude on the point. He was anxious that his clients should be allowed to inspect the Directors' book with regard to the loans.

Mr. Bhaishanker submitted that all difficulties might be removed by the Court passing a pure and simple winding up order under section 642.

Mr. Setalvad said that he was in favour of dispensing with all formalities required in Section 642. He would urge the appointment of an official liquidator.

Mr. Vaidya was in favour of the winding up order.

After the Advocate-General's reply in the matter of the winding up order, His Lordship passed the following order:—

THE ORDER.

His Lordship, in passing the order, said that three petitions had been filed for the winding up of the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company. The first petition was by Ratilal Kersondas who is a creditor to the extent of Rs. 6,500 on three receipts of deposits. The second was filed by Shivlal Motilal, who is a creditor to the extent of three lakhs, one lakh of which was secured by the liquid assets of the Company. The third was by Raju Babaji who alleged that he had a claim of Rs. 50,000 due to him for the erection of a weaving shed for the Mill. All the three petitioners alleged that the Company was unable to pay its debts, other allegations made regarding the management of the Company had been to the effect that the affairs had been grossly mis-managed by the Directors. The Company had opposed those petitions and a large number of creditors had also appeared with a desire to have their interests secured. A number of shareholders had also appeared with the same object.

The Company had opposed the petitions on two grounds. The first was on certain technical points that the petitioners were not creditors and were therefore not entitled under Section 131. The grounds of the contention seemed to be based on the definition of "debt" in Section 130, but that definition was quite distinct from the meaning of the word creditor. A creditor must be a person to whom debt was due and who could demand immediate payment of it. The petitioners, Ratilal and Shivlal, were creditors under Section 131. The position of Raju was somewhat different, but there was no necessity to decide the point as the two petitions had been before the Court.

The next contention was that the petitioners had not shown any ground for the winding up of the Company. Section 128 showed that the ground for the winding up was that the Company had been unable to pay its debts. The Company argued that the petitioners must prove under Section 129 that the Company was unable to pay its debts. His Lordship was clearly of opinion that if the petitioners could satisfy that the Company was unable to pay its debts or that its assets were not sufficient to pay its liabilities, an order for winding up must be made. The last balance sheet produced before the Court was that which ended 30th June, 1908, and the accounts of which were not audited until six months later. The present position of the Company was, therefore, not clear. It was admitted that the Company was a creditor to the Tricumdas Mills to the extent of 13 lakhs. The debts had at that date been to the extent of 24 lakhs and must have increased since then. The loan to the Tricumdas Mills was an act not empowered by the Memorandum of the Articles of Association of the Company, and there could be no doubt that the resolution of the shareholders was "ultra vires." The money had gone into the pockets of the agents of the Ticumdas Mills and, therefore, the 13 lakhs must be taken as doubtful assets. His Lordship had no doubt that the Company had to borrow, but it was clear that the money so borrowed had been for outside the working of the Mill. If those petitions had been dismissed, it was quite clear that the Company would have been unable to pay its liabilities as they became due, and the first decree holders would get the benefit by attachments.

His Lordship was quite convinced on the affidavit that the Company was not in a position to pay its debts and, therefore, it was desirable that an order for the winding up of the Company should be made. His Lordship, however, expressed his desire that an attempt would be made to bring into effect an arrangement between the creditors and the Company to keep the Company going on; but any scheme brought by the Company could not be entered into before the order for the winding up was made. Therefore, His Lordship said that he would not sanction any proceeding that might prejudice any chance of settlement. The order of the Court was that the Company be wound up.

His Lordship then proceeded to make the appointment of a liquidator and suggested that he (the liquidator) should be provisional. Mr. R. D. Setna was appointed provisional liquidator till the 16th.

His Lordship ordered that nothing should be done in the working of the Mills by the liquidator to prejudice the interest of the shareholders. The liquidator was given powers to carry on the working of the Mills. Further proceedings were stayed under Section 138, except the business to be carried on by the liquidator until further orders. The contributories were given power to inspect the Directors' minutes and entries relating to the loans to and by the Company.

The cost of the petitioners and the Company to come out of the Company's assets, one set of costs allowed to the other petitioners.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrae.

THEFT OF WATCHES.

On Saturday, Inspector De Burgh charged Harry Hilliar, William Evans and Arthur White, belonging to the Gloster Regiment, with stealing watches, the property of Cursetji Cowasji, watchmaker of Meadows Street. The evidence showed that the accused went on Wednesday last to the complainant's shop. The accused asked the complainant's assistant, Nusserwanji Mancherji, for a watch. The first accused selected a watch valued at Rs. 55, the second accused, one of the value of Rs. 25, and third, one worth Rs. 35. The assistant took out the watches from the show case and gave them to the accused, who put them in their pockets. The first accused made a motion with his hand as if he was going to pay the money, but suddenly all the accused ran away. Nusservanji gave them a chase. A policeman joined him, Nusservanji had to give up the chase shortly after. The accused were subsequently arrested by the policeman at Marine Lines and placed before Inspector De Burgh at the Colaba Police Station. They were then searched and the three watches were recovered from them, which Nusservanji identified as his master's. All the accused pleaded guilty. They were convicted. The first accused was sentenced to one month's, and the second and third accused to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

CHEATING.

His Worship disposed of the case in which Godidas Ladaji, a Marwari Commission Agent, charged Krishnaji Jasaji, another Marwari, with cheating in respect of vessels valued at Rs. 170. Mr. Kanuga, Pleader, appeared for the complainant; and Mr. Godinho, Pleader, defended the accused. It appeared from evidence that about three months ago the accused went to the complainant's shop in Bhoiwada, during his absence, and representing to his brother, a boy of thirteen, that he had a shop at Sat Tad, he obtained from him the vessels and promised to make the payment within an hour. The accused failed to do so and subsequently on making inquiries the complainant found that the accused had no shop and that he was only a hawker. His Worship, in convicting the accused said, that the accused's representations were dishonest and he had no intention of paying the money. The accused was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 250, or, in default, to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 170 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF A GIRL.

His Worship disposed of the case in which Inspector Jefferies charged Manoomian Sheikh Abdulcadur, a ferrier, and Mahomed Ibrahim, a student, with kidnapping Sarifabai, a Mahomedan girl, under sixteen years of age, from the lawful guardianship of her mother. Mr. Gazdar, Barrister-at Law, defended the accused.

Sarifabai's mother, Mirirum, said that the girl was about eight years of age and was married to the second accused, who was the son of the first accused. There had been a quarrel between her and the two accused as to whom Sarifabai should live with, and the parties went to the Kazi, who decided that she should reside eight days with her mother and eight days with her husband. According to this decision the girl went to live with her mother for a week and the latter changed her place of residence and went to live at Parel. On the 23rd instant both the accused came to her house, assaulted her and took the girl away. The complainant then made a report to the Police.

It was alleged that the complainant, after leaving the Kazi's house, went to her native place in Kolhapur with the girl and on her return to Bombay she changed her place of residence in order to avoid the accused. The latter found her out and asked her to send the girl with them. The complainant did so. Then they again went to the Kazi, and because the latter would not decide in favour of the complainant, she went and lodged a complaint with the Police.

His Worship decided that the husband was the lawful guardian of his wife, who was about ten years of age and as she was quite happy in her father-in-law's house, there was no harm in her being with them. The accused were ordered to be discharged.

THE "INDIAN SOCIOLOGIST" CASE.

Speech by the Attorney-General.

Before Mr. Justice Coleridge, at the Central Criminal Court, on September 3, Guy Alfred Aldred, described as a journalist, residing in Stanhoperoad, Shepherd's Bush, was called upon to surrender to his bail to answer an indictment charging him with having printed and caused to be published a certain wicked, seditious, and scandalous libel in a periodical called the "Indian Sociologist" concerning the Government of India.

The Attorney-General (Sir W. Robson), Mr. A. H. Bodkin, Mr. Bodkin, Mr. A. T. Rowlett, and Mr. Graham Campbell were counsel for the Crown; Sir Charles Mathews was also present representing the Director of Public Prosecutions. Defendant was some twenty minutes late in surrendering himself in custody. He pleaded not guilty to the indictment.

The Attorney-General opened the case at some length. He said that the defendant was charged with having printed and published in a periodical called the "Indian Sociologist"—a paper issued monthly and distributed among Indian students, resident in England and also among Indians within the Indian Empire itself—certain articles wherein it was taught that it was just and meritorious for our Indian fellow-subjects to resort to the murder of Englishmen, and more particularly of English officials, in order to bring about the destruction and the downfall of the existing system of Government in India. Such a publication was illegal, and the methods by which it was proposed in these articles that its objects should be brought about—namely the resorting to the murder of Englishmen and Englishwomen for the purpose of making the Government of India impossible, was also unlawful. It was known in law as a seditious libel, and this was the offence with which the defendant now stood charged. No doubt when the jury had heard the evidence they would be of the opinion that the articles published by the defendant came within the category of the most serious kind of seditious libels. In no sense could they be regarded as political libels; it was an attempt to induce a susceptible class of Indian students in England to join one of the worst criminal classes—namely, that class which, under the pretence of political motives, resorted to personal violence in order to carry out their ends. Defendant called himself a printer. The "Indian Sociologist" was a periodical edited by a man named Krishnavarma who lived in Paris, out of the jurisdiction of this court. This man's name was well known in connection with the controversy as to the justification of political assassination. Defendant knew full well that Krishnavarma was the leader of this propaganda.

EXTRACTS FOR THE JURY.

The Attorney-General proceeded to deal with the articles published in the "Indian Sociologist," which were the subject of the indictment, and which, he said, avowedly defended political assassination, and read extracts to the jury. In the December number of the periodical, reference was made to a dynamite outrage in India which resulted in the death of two English ladies, in connection with which crime three Indians were hanged. The article was headed "The Indian Martyrs' Memorial," and it contained a proposal to erect monuments in London to these men, and to establish scholarships to perpetuate their memory. It was suggested further that a tablet should be erected at India House, Cornwall-avenue, Highgate. The Attorney-General went on to refer to the murder of Sir William Curzon-Wyllie and Dr. Lalcaca, at the Imperial Institute, on the night of July 1, and the subsequent conviction and execution of Dhingra. Referring to Dhingra's crime it was said.—

"The name of Madar Lal Dhingra will go down to posterity as that of one who sacrificed his life by remaining faithful to the altar of the ideal. His statement before the magistrate and his final declaration during his trial at the Old Bailey in London, conspicuous as they both are for their courage, truth and patriotism, put him upon the highest plane among the liberator heroes in the world's struggle for freedom. . . . . India owes a debt of gratitude to him, and as a small token of our respect and esteem for the glorious stand he has made by staking his life, we, in our humble capacity, propose to honour his name by grants of four scholarships similar to those offered and awarded during the early part of this year in connection with the Indian Martyrs' Memorial."

AVOWED DEFENCE OF MURDER.

Commenting upon this passage, and other passages that appeared in the various articles published in the "Indian Sociologist," the Attorney-General said they were an avowed defence of the murder of Sir William Curzon-Wyllie, who had done Dhingra no harm whatever, but on the contrary, had showed towards him the most kindly disposition, yet he had been cruelly done to death by Dhingra as he stood unarmed. It was this kind of cowardly murder that was sought to be defended, and in the submission of the prosecution it was the kind of murder that was in the mind of the defendant when he wrote the matter which was the subject of the indictment.

Among other passages in the articles, which the Attorney-General proceeded to read, occurred the following:—"Voltaire had said that the worst use to which you can put a man is to hang him. The British Government is about to put Dhingra to that use, but denounces the execution of another man. If, therefore, to admit the stoical attitude of Dhingra is to approve of in discriminate homicide, surely to approve of the governmental method is to advocate calculated murder by mercenary hirelings. What right has any man to deny the right of another man to have a different opinion from the latter but the right of a despot?" Another passage to which he particularly invited the attention of the jury was, "It is legitimate, failing other possible methods of successful action, to directly remove the menace of the individual's liberty." The Attorney-General proceeded to comment upon the correspondence that passed between the defendant and Krishnavarma, in which reference was made to the prosecution and conviction of the man Horsley at this Court last July for publishing these seditious libels in the "Indian Sociologist." The correspondence contained a proposal that the passages in respect of which Horsley had been convicted and which advocated and praised political murder, should be reprinted in the form of supplements to the ensuing numbers of the paper. In one of the letters Krishnavarma expressed the ardent wish that the defendant would push forward the printing of an enclosed article in order that the condemned man Dhingra might see a proof of it, and see what had been written respecting his act. And this was the reward that this poor, unhappy, and deluded young man was to get—two days before his execution—for his crime.

The trial was proceeding when the mail left.

The marriage arranged between Alexander Young, second son of Sir J. L. E. Spearman, Bart., of Gullane, N.B., and Dorothy Catherine, elder daughter of T. Bowyer Bower, of Ealing, will take place in Rangoon on Oct. 24.

Sir Joseph Ward, who recently left for New Zealand, took with him the new mace for the Parliament of that country. The mace is of solid silver, and the head bears in panels the rose, with the crown and initials E. R., the thistle, and harp, and the initials N.Z.

The marriage arranged between Herbert Allardyce Lane, Indian Civil Service, youngest son of Colonel Clayton T. Lane, C.I.E., Downfold, Guildford, and Hilda Gladys Duckle, youngest daughter of Lawrence Hargreaves Wraith, of Cushendall, Guildford, will take place in Bombay in November.

BY THE WAY.

SHAM PAIN.

The power of mere words is always astonishing. Certain words are surrounded by a glamour of romance which no sceptical ribaldry suffices to dispel. Mark Twain may laugh at King Arthur and his Round Table to his heart's content. We return with never-failing appetite to the "Idylls of the King." Other words are in reality mere whited sepulchres. Lotus-land is one of them. Sighs, stretches, and yawns are the real concomitants of that hollow sham. Champagne is another mystic word which silences all doubts and compels all scoffers to fall in and join the procession of worshippers. The Kaiser himself, not an undiscerning man, has been known to swallow with glad heart a liquid which he was assured was French champagne, and was not. So, too, when we read that the Moorish Pretender is to be caged for life. It sounds very fearful, but if Bu Hamara's own opinion was asked he might say that he much preferred residing in a cage, even though he might be carted to a market-place and exposed to scoffs and jeers and missiles composed of rotten fruit, than packed away in a noisome, airless, insanitary, pestiferous dungeon. Relatively speaking his punishment will be a sham one. In all these matters we have to "clear our minds of cant."

NO NERVES.

The mystery of pain is once more brought before our notice by a description of an incident at Fez. One of the Pretender's followers who was captured and sentenced by the Sultan of Morocco to have his right hand cut off—not so much, be it understood, a painful punishment as a spiritual one preventing the victim from entering the Moslem paradise—this man not only bore the rough operation without wincing—all his fellows did the same—but when the stump was thrust into boiling oil to stop the hemorrhage actually lit his cigarette at the flames beneath the cauldron of oil. It is obvious that this Moor's nerves were not as ours. The half animal life of the desert of raiding and fighting, had dulled the nerve centres as effectually as if cocaine had been injected into his joints. It is conceivable that continual exposure to the elements continuous life in the open may have the effect of dulling the nerves of explorers like Dr. Cook, and so enable them to bear hardships that seem intolerable to the common man. The Maori of former days when he ploughed the skin of his face into complicated patterns, Slatin Pasha, when with his sword he hacked off a finger disabled by a bullet "because it got in the way and wobbled," these and similar cases of s[illegible]peration may have been rendered possible by the same hardening influence of life in the open.

SHAVING DOWN THE JUGGERNAUT.

Scotland Yard has modified the drastic curtailment of size and weight which was to have been imposed on London motor-buses. Instead of thirty-four passengers, they are to carry thirty, not twenty-six, as was originally intended. As over three millions sterling are invested in these vehicles, any curtailment of their powers is a serious matter. The effect of the forthcoming ordinance will be that the forty-five shillings earned every day by a bus will be reduced. Whether the running expenses are likely to fall "pari passu" remains to be seen. Wages can scarcely be reduced. The driver must still receive his seven shillings a day. As to the outside public, those who grumble at the smell will not have reason to feel perceptibly jubilant over the new regulations. The noise and clatter will be diminished, but they matter a good deal less than the smell, while the man or dog who finds himself under one of the wheels will not notice any remarkable difference when there is one ton less to go over him. Altogether, it looks as if the new rules might be vexatious to the companies without conferring any real benefit on London in general.

ECONOMY IN THE CHURCH.

Very strong and representative is the committee appointed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York to consider the question of Church finance, and the very fact of such a step having been taken is proof conclusive that something requires to be done. But, however, desirable this may be in principle, one doubts whether anything will really come of the inquiry, simply because the waste and overlapping are largely owing to the decided differences of opinion between the two sections of the Church of England. One has its "C. M. S." for missionary work, the other its "S. P. G." To unite these two would be impracticable. The same difficulty applies to those localities, of frequent occurrence in residential suburbs, where there is a superfluity of churches. The City churches, with their congregations of a score or two seems superfluous, but they are used to some extent by City men at the lunch hour, their incomes are not large, two or three hundred pounds in several cases, and though their sites are enormously valuable, sentiment would rebel against their destruction.

LIMEHOUSE PHILANTHROPY.

In that splendid display of statesmanship and good taste, the Limehouse speech, Mr. Lloyd-George [illegible] eloquent on the sufferings of the poor and what [illegible] was going to do for them. Poverty is a relative [illegible], and few persons in Great Butain are really [illegible] so poor as the University man with a wife [illegible] family who tries to subsist in a country living on £120 a year. Eleven per cent of the church living in this country are worth even less than that, and forty per cent. have not much more. In fact, there are several thousands of country vicarages subject to grinding poverty. Here. indeed, is an opportunity for Mr. George's philanthropy. He shows it by imposing land taxation which will cost the Ecclesiastical Commissioners £35,000 a year; in other words will just prevent them making those humble little grants to hundreds and thousands of country parsons which rescue them from the slough of despond, and make them more efficient for the work which they now try to do so heroically with such wretched encouragement for mind and body.

HOW MR. GEORGE HITCHCOCK SCORED.

The art of Mr. George Hitchcock forms the subject of an interesting article in the September "Windsor Magazine." Like other successful men, he had his early struggles. In 1881 Mr. Hitchcock sent a very able water-colour to the New York Water-Colours Society's Exhibition, which was ignored, and no success attended a show which, later, he held in London of small canvases dealing with Dutch life. The first recognition indeed, which came to him from the Empress of Austria, who, chancing to be in Egmond (a village on the North Sea), was shown a room in the inn in which he was staying, where his work was lying about. He did not happen to be at home, but her Majesty was so favourably impressed that she afterwards sent an equerry to buy from him a large view of the Dutch coast, which she had much admired. From this time forward Mr. Hitchcock commanded the success he had hitherto failed to secure.

COST OF LIVING GROWS.

The Board of Agriculture only confirms the experience of every housewife, when it announces that the cost of living, so far as food is concerned, is steadily going up. There are exceptions to the general rise in price as there are exceptions to everything. Cheese and bacon are a little cheaper, so are turnips and potatoes, apples and cherries. Most people, however, are not content to support life on these food products, however much they may appeal to a select few. Most people ask for bread, nor cherry stones, and bread has gone up in price, unfortunately. It is little consolation to the housekeeper to know that Brussels sprouts remain at the same level. One thing suggests itself, and that is that the owners of hopfields who find themselves played with by the Government who have a salutary Bill dangled before their eyes, only to be withdrawn after a few weeks of dangling, might take advantage of these ever-rising prices, and turn their attention seriously to agricultural produce. There is no ground like an old hopfield for growing crops. It means, of course, a sad loss of employment for the countryside, but apparently there is nothing to be hoped for from this Government, and the best must be made of a bad bargain.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE LOUIS XVI STYLE.

There is no period which enjoys such constant recreation where the world of fashions is concerned as the period of Louis XVI. Whatever may be our own private opinion of the gilded discomfort of the Court life in those days or the extravagances of of frocks and headdress which necessitated Marie Antoniette's coiffeur bringing with him some steps so that he might dress his Royal mistress hair high enough to accord with the erection of flowers and feathers the Court milliner deemed necessary, there was so much that was actually artistic, dainty, and becoming, that it is little to be wondered at that the pannier and rosebud brocades of the time are not allowed to be forgotten. According to one of the leading dressmakers, the Louis XVI styles are to predominate for evening wear this winner. So far it is only a hint dropped at random, the authorities in the world of fashion in Paris being far too jealous of their cherished designs to allow the key of the sartorial situation to be stolen, and the casket of their most cherished secrets to be rifled. The Parisienne is nothing if not amenable in this respect, but the Englishwoman is more than apt to look upon a Louis XVI toilette as something in the nature of "fancy dress," and while she is perfectly willing to don it in company with a motley throng of Hungarian peasants Little Michus and Lady Teazles she has no idea of parading its brocaded charms at a dinner party or ordinary dance.

THE PANNIER.

Hitherto the pannier has been more or less of a stumbling block. In spite of the efforts to introduce it during the past months, it has made very little way in England, and not only the woman who is built on a generous scale, but the slimmest of modern sylphs, is of opinion that it adds considerably to her proportions. Consequently one of the most exclusive of our modern couturieres has decided upon the method of introducing the styles in vogue in the days of the brilliant and ill-fated French queen, through the medium of the softest fabrics only. Instead of the stiff rustling brocades that gave such dignity to the Court curtsey, and that helped to bolster up the starched etiquette which Marie Antoinette found so wearisome, the most clinging satins and crepes de chipe, mousselines de soie and rose-petal crepes meteores, will be employed, and the pannier will work its insidious way into favour by means of these subtle allurements.

IMPROVING THE WAIST.

Whether or no one may be inclined to hold a brief for the pannier, even at its stiffest and most uncompromising it had one certain result which must be admitted by the most censorious. It made the thickest waist look comparatively slim, and it gave to the small and insignificant womam, who in any other type of dress might be lost in the crowd, the piquant effect of a Dresden china shepherdess which brought her into the picture at once. And whereas the Directoire gown of last year was impossible unless handled by the cleverest of maitres couturiers, the Louis XVI. toilette can be tolerable if carried out by the moderately endowed, while the veritable master or mistress of the art can place it on the highest pinnacle of modistic fame. Another good effect which is likely to accrue from the rivival of the Louis XVI. style of dress will be the demand for good lace. Englishwoman have shown themselves to be very generous patronesses of the gentle art of lace-making and when such a toilette to be complete demands the addition of beautiful dentille, and duty jumps with inclination, our own lovely laces, many of them copied from the most antique of French designs, ought to find a ready sale. Everyone is not the happy possessor of cherished hoards of mellow flounces, lappets, fichus, or panels, but the woman who can afford a handsome Louis XVI. costume exquisitely embroidered can usually manage as well to lay the foundations of a small lace "property." which can be handed down in turn to successive generations when time has turned each picot and cobweb to the colour of old vellum.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 27th September.

There will be a Parade for all members at Church Gate Station on Tuesday morning next, the 28th instant at 7-30 a. m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

II. Members are asked to draw their Arms from Head quarters before parade.

SCHOOL OF ARMS.

There will be Drill at the Cathedral Boys School on Tuesday the 28th and Thursday the 30th instant from 6-15 p. m.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Offg. Comdg., Bo. L. Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 27th September.

656 STRENGTH.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as follows:—

No 1247 Gr R G Gordon to No. 4 Co Ahmedabad.
68 Sapper V H Gutteridge to E E Co.

657 PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions are ordered in the E E Company:—

2nd Corpl H Rickwood to be Corporal to fill an existing vacancy.

Sapper R Hotz to be 2nd Corporal Vice Rickwood.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A Promenade Concert will be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday the 28th instant at 9 30 p. m.

Refreshments can be obtained.

Tickets can be obtained from No 1 of Sub divisions, Head Quarters and B V A Club.

Tickets at Re. 1 for Gentleman.

Tickets at free for Ladies.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 27th September.

309.—Detail for the week ending 2nd Proximo.

To-day Monday 27th instant.—"G" Coy. Parade at the Gymkhana at 7-30 a. m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

All members are requested to draw their Arms and accoutrements for this parade.

II "M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-45 p. m.

III. "K" Coy. (Scottish High School) Parade on Coy parade ground at 3-50 p. m.

IV. Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m.

Tuesday 28th instant—"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-45 p. m.

Wednesday 29th instant—For Recruits of "G" Coy. at the Gymkhana at 7-30 a. m.

II. "M" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-45 p.m.

III. "H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4 p.m.

Thursday 30th instant.—"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-45 p. m.

Friday 1st Prox.—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 12 noon.

II. "K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-30 p. m.

III. All Recruits of the current season to Parade at Head quarters at 6-30 p. m.

310.—Issue of Arms.—Arms and Accoutrements will be issued to Members of the Corps at Head-Quarters between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p. m. daily except Sundays.

311.—Company Drills will be held from 1st October 1909, under Officers Commanding Companies.

312.—Clothing.—All ranks requiring clothing and articles to make up deficiencies are requested to apply for them at Head-Quarters at once.

C. N. MOBERLY, Capt.,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. R.

THE marriage arranged between Geoffrey McInnes, son of the late George E. Thomas, of Calcutta, and Leslie Hamilton, daughter of the late William Ross, formerly of Glen Earn, Perthshire, will take place early in October.

A TEAM of Fijian cricketers recently suggested paying England a visit; the tour to be carried out in much the same manner as the tour made by a Fijian team in Australia not long ago, but Lord Crewe, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has vetoed the project.

TIRED,
WORN-OUT, RUN DOWN.

Conditions we so often find in, and so often are we unable to find a cause. We grow tired over ordinarily easy work, old before our time, listless and lifeless and without energy or ambition. Appetite grows poor sleepless nights are passed no desire for work or pleasure. Then troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, liver, bowels, blood, in fact, the entire system is undermined and overcome. Such an array of system is appalling—but liability of same is certainty. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious and do deadly work with little warning. At the first sign of the smallest symptom of nerve disorder get in touch with that King of all remedies.—

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

FREE.—In order to prove the abovementioned effects a trial bottle lasting for two days will be forwarded post paid to any person sending two annas postage stamps. Read these evidences.

J. R. Gaikwad, Mamlatdar of Sakri, writes that "Please send two bottles of Prof. James' Electro Tonic Pearls by V. P. P. as soon as possible. They give good effects."

Mr. J. C. Britto from Ponda, writes that—"Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills, or the most marvellous Electric belt, that would be produced. Please send immediately two bottles of it."

M. N. Venkataramier, Pleader from Kulitala, writes that I feel some good effect from Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls. Kindly send one more bottle of it, per V. P. P."

Santokhsingh, B.A., Law Professor, Police Training College, Moradabad, writes: "I have tried two bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and have found them very useful. Please send two more bottles of it, per V. P. P."

Please write clearly.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.
3 Bottles Rs. 5-8-0. V. P. P. extra.

ADDRESS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.
No. 154, Juma Masjid, BOMBAY,
Druggist and Chemists.

THE A. I REGULATOR
IS A SUPERIOR
KEYLESS LEVER WATCH
WITH THIRTEEN JEWELS.

PRICE IN NICKEL CASE RS. 12-8.

PRICE IN SILVER CASE RS. 18-8.

Every A. 1 Watch is carefully adjusted and regulated and is guaranteed for one year.

Our illustrated price lists of watches and clocks are sent Post free to any address on request.

WEST END WATCH Co.,
11, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
14, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

EUQUININE

A Quinine-body freed of bitterness possessing the same healing-power as quinine in fevers, influenza, typhoid fever and whooping cough. In Malaria Euquinine not only serves as an excellent remedy but also a reliable prophylactic.

Dose same as for Quinine.

Obtainable from all Chemists.

Wholesale Agents:

SCHRODER, SMIDT & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Not Beyond Hope.

Those who have suffered year after year with Rheumatism will be glad to hear of a remedy that has proved an absolute specific. There are no conditions of Rheumatism, no matter how severe, nor from what cause, that cannot immediately be relieved, and permanently cured by Little's Oriental Balm. People who have tried a hundred remedies, liniments, and doctors, are apt to be resigned to their fate. They come to believe that, there is no such thing as a cure for Rheumatism. They have been disappointed so many times that another trial seems almost useless. To all such we say, try Little's Oriental Balm faithfully and you will soon rejoice at the return of your precious health. Many a person was cured through Little's Oriental Balm by the use of a single bottle, others have used from 3 to 6 bottles to obtain the same result. In only very rare and exceedingly obstinate cases were more than 6 bottles necessary. Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout India.

WARRANTED TEN YEARS.

We despatch direct from our Coventry factory to any one, on ten days' approval, our highest grade Mead Coventry Flyers at less than lowest manufacturers' prices. Absolutely British-made throughout, and guaranteed longer than any other make.

LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9

Coaster Hubs, Variable Gears, Best Makes of Tyres, Crabbe Inverted Rim Brakes and all latest improvements.

Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the World. We guarantee safe delivery.

ACTIVE AGENTS wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for free Art Catalogues and our Special Offer on Sample machine.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT 323 LIVERPOOL.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

CHEMISTRY AND GEOLOGY AT THE B.A.

The addresses of the Presidents of the various sections of the British Association usually give useful resumes of the present position of their respective sciences. As regards chemistry a striking feature of Professor Armstrong's discourses at Winnipeg is a note of warning against what has been termed the "phantom chemistry" of the present day. The discovery of radium, he says, seems to have upset our balance. He even hints that our methods with regard to it savours of the unscientific. And Professor Armstrong usefully prefaces his remarks by calling attention to the real meaning of the word science, Science is simply that which is known, "true knowledge of every kind."

IS RADIUM AN ELEMENT?

The new chemistry which has abolished the old atom rests largely on the assumption that radium is an element. Is gives off helium, and hence its atom must be breaking up. But, asks Professor Armstrong, is radium an element? It has not yet been prepared in a pure state, much less tested in the usual way as to its elementary character. The fact that it gives out helium suggests that it may be a compound of this gas with some other element. Again, uranium gives rise to radium, and it has been suggested that the uranium atom also breaks up. But may it not be that the so-called element uranium is also a compound? And the idea that radium breaks up spontaneously apart from all external impulse should be received with caution. In all ordinary cases, Professor Armstrong points out, when compounds undergo spontaneous decomposition this is caused by the presence of an impurity. May not this be the case with radium?

FAILURE OF THE ELECTRON.

In the modern chemistry the "electron" is held to explain the various facts of chemistry, including the remarkable property of valency. As regards this, Professor Armstrong considers it "little more than superficial paraphrase, in the advanced scientific slang of the day, of the ideas which have long been current." To speak of electrons may only serve to mislead the unwary into the belief that we have arrived at an explanation of the phenomena. It is even suggested that the electron is possibly but "a figment of the imagination." The experimental evidence for its existence is in no way satisfactory. "Until the credentials of the electron are placed on a higher plane of practical politics we may well rest content with our present condition and admit frankly that our knowledge is insufficient to enable us even to venture on an explanation of valency."

NEW CLASSIFICATION REQUIRED.

Recent progress in chemistry has rendered the classification of elements more difficult. According to the great Russian chemist Mendelejeffes conception, the elements from a series in which the properties are periodic functions of the atomic weights. But according to Professor Armstrong this must now be abandoned for some more comprehensive scheme. The chemist should perhaps rely more on on the guiding principle of the grouping in families suggested long ago by Dumas. Amid recent attempts at classification, this principle has been, perhaps, too much neglected.

OXYGEN THE ACID PRODUCER.

Students of chemistry are taught that the word oxygen means acid-producer. They are further told that though when the name was given by Lavoisier all known acids contained oxygen, this is no longer so and that the name has thus become inappropriate. Acids such as hydrochloric contain no oxygen and so hydrogen has come to be regarded as the characteristic and essential element in an acid instead of oxygen as supposed by Lavoisier. Professor Armstrong defends the old view and regards oxygen as the essential and characteristic acid producer. The difficulty of acids such as hydrochloric is evaded by giving the title acid only to the solution of the gas in water.

THE GEOLOGICAL RECORD.

In his address to the geological section, Dr. Smith Woodward directs attention to the present state of our knowledge of the geological record of the past animal life of the globe. One of the most important results of recent researches is to establish the persistent progress of life to higher places in successive geological periods. As to the cause of this wonderful progress palæontologists are generally agreed that that there must be some more fundamental principle than chance variations, or response to environment.

ANCESTORS OF VERTEBRATES.

As regards the origin of the backboned animals, Dr. Woodward thinks it not likely that we shall ever discover their actual ancestors. And this be thinks due to the fact that they did not acquire hard skeletons until the latter part of the Silurian period. When they appear then they are typical and fully developed, though low in the scale of vertebrata.

NATURAL SELECTION SUBORDINATE.

The progress of the backboned animals during successive geological periods has not been uniform and gradual, but rathea of a rhythmic character. This is difficult to explain, and Professor Cope suggested some inscrutable inherent "bathmic force." The geological history of the animal world seems to show that when some organ, or the animal itself, began to grow large, "it often acquired some mysterious impetus by which it continued to increase long after it had reached the serviceable limit." Dr. Smith Woodward is inclined to attribute the remarkable changes in the animal world whether leading to advance or extinction, to some inherent property in living things. Natural selection merely plays a subordinate part in hindering and modifying

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

A United States Consular report states that the first automatic telephone exchange system in Germany has been installed in Hildesheim by the Imperial German Post Office, requiring no central to make the desired connection, each subscriber being his own exchanger. The apparatus is like a clock, with indicating numbers, the subscriber's set, connected to the automatic exchange, being composed of a disc on which are ten holes numbered from 0 to 9. These holes are just large enough to permit the insertion of the average person's forefinger, and if, for instance, a person desires to be connected with No. 951 he first removes the receiver from a hook, then places his forefinger in the slot numbered 9, and rotates the disc so far as it will go—that is, until his finger strikes an obstruction. He then removes his finger from the slot, and permits the disc to return to its normal position under the action, of a spring, whereupon the operation is repeated for 5 and 1, after which the disc returns to zero. When a subscriber rotates the disc to 9 he sends the requisite impulse over the line to the central office, to move the 100 switch nine steps, or in other words, the switch picks out the 900. Similarly, for 5, the disc is again rotated through a predetermined angle, and sends back to the central office five impulses, which in turn move a final selector—this having had in the meantime become connected to the 100 switch—five paces, which will correspond to the fifties in this particular 900. So again with the 1 until finally the apparatus in the central office has been connected through to line number 951 from the calling subscribers' line. It is not necessary for the subscriber to ring, this being done automatically. The subscriber, having finished, terminates the connection by hanging the receiver on the book, and immediately another person can be called up. Should a subscriber wish to call whilst a number is in use, he can get no connection until the user has ceased conversation and this does away with the annoying feature in telephones of being interrupted in the midst of a conversation by someone breaking in.

A BORN NATURALIST.

Mr. Thomas Southwell, a naturalist of considerable repute, died recently at Norwich in his 79th year. He edited the third volume of Stevenson's "Birds of Norfolk," compiling it from matter which Stevenson had himself left, and adding to it copious notes. He brought out a new edition of Lubbock's "Fauna of Norfolk," which he enriched by numerous additions. He also wrote a valuable work on "Seals and Whales of British Seas." He was a member of the Zoological Society and of the British Ornithologists' Union. He spent the greater part of his life on the clerical staff of Gurney's bank, but he was a born naturalist, and by utilising his leisure hours he was able to make so many contributions to different branches of natural history.

BECAUSE the town of Lenox, Tennessee, fail to keep out of debt, the Governor of the State (a Washington correspondent says) has repealed its charter and ordered it to be added Memphis, an adjoining city.

CB

BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT

TABLE DELICACIES.

Celebrated Oilmen's Stores.

In Special Tins.

PICKLES, SOUPS.
JAMS, JELLIES.
POTTED MEATS.
MALT VINEGAR.
SALAD OIL.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL.

English-Chiming-Clocks

Monuments to the Excellence of British Clock Manufacture

8-DAY
Grandfather
¼ Chiming Pendulum
Weight Clock.

Height 7 feet 6 inches.

THE DIAL SHOWS THE PHASES OF THE MOON AND STARS, and the numerals are brought into relief by a Silvered Circle which also distinguishes the Seconds.

The Movement

is constructed throughout on the most approved English methods and of the best material procurable. Chimes the quarters on 8 sweet toned ⅝ inch tubes and the hours on a melodious sounding gong.

By moving a small indicator on the dial the clock can be made silent or to chime on 4 tubes only.

The Case

is mahogany well seasoned and polished Artistically relieved with gilt ormolu ornamentations.

Regarding Durability

It is of sufficient durability to carry great value as an hereditary heirloom for 3 or 4 generations.

Rs. 1,275

PRESENTATION CLOCKS

Our experience in this direction is very extensive having executed many important presentation orders to the satisfaction of purchasers.

Our prices for the same quality of work will more than compare favourably with those of any house in the trade, and there is always an advantage in buying from quite the largest, newest and most varied stock there is.

Superlative Quality.
Intrinsic Value.
Faithful Recorders of Time.

From Rs. 225 to Rs. 575

ENGLISH 8-DAY CHIMING CLOCKS.

The Embodiment of all that is good in clock manufacture. The description of clock illustrated is as follows:

Height 19 ins., width 11½ ins., Dial 6½ [illegible] quarter chimes on 4 Abbey gongs, striking hours on [illegible] sonorous 5th gong. Can be made silent by moving indicator over dial. Handsome case.

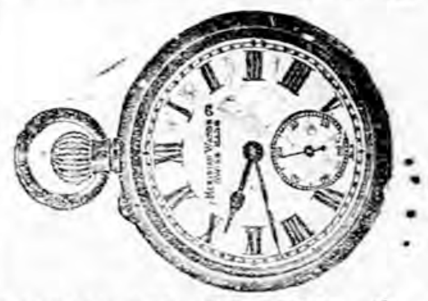
MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

- - TO GOLFERS. - -

GOLF BOOTS, correct Pattern, complete with GOLF NAILS. From Rs. 25. BROGUES cut on the best Scotch pattern, Rs. 20.

Splendid selection of CLUBS and IRONS. Right and LEFT handed.

McALPIN & HUGGETT,
FOR
Saddlery, Harness, Boots, TRUNKS, TRAVELLING REQUISITES, THERMOS BOTTLES, &c., &c., &c.
Waterloo Mansions, FORT.



MERIDIAN WATCH Co.

Intending Purchasers of Watches are requested to send for the New Edition of our Catalogue Watches, shewing Sizes, Styles, Qualities, and Prices.

Trouble and Money will both be saved by Purchasers acquainting themselves with the recent Improvements in Watchmaking.

☞ Watch Repairs receive the careful attention of Expert European Watchmakers.

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.
BOMBAY.

MILO FOOD
THE FOOD FOR THE RACE
THE FOOD FOR THE RACE

you wish your children to be healthy and strong feed them on
NESTLE'S MILO MALTED FOOD.
Sample and pamphlet free on application to
Messrs. TOTHILL SHARP & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

The N & C Raincoat

FOR WET OR SHINE
MARKS THE
WELL DRESSED

POROUS
HEALTHY AND
RAINPROOFED
THROUGHOUT

LIGHT IN WEIGHT
SMART IN
APPEARANCE
MODERATE IN PRICE

ALSO THE
N. & C. PORONELLA
WATERPROOF
A RELIABLE RUBBER
COAT IN VARIOUS
QUALITIES

TO BE HAD FROM LEADING STORES AND OUTFITTERS. WHOLESALE ONLY FROM

NICHOLSON'S RAINCOAT CO.
LIMITED.
BEAUMONT WORKS, ST. ALBANS.
And at 12 MOOR LANE, LONDON, E.C., and JORDAN ST., KNOTT MILL, MANCHESTER.

DINNEFORDS MAGNESIA

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use

MAGNESIA

Alexander's Bottles

Exceptionally Strong Glass, accuracy of make, and best obtainable value in this article will be found in bottles of our manufacture." Packed securely for safe arrival at factory. Apply through Agent or Merchant for Prices and Samples.

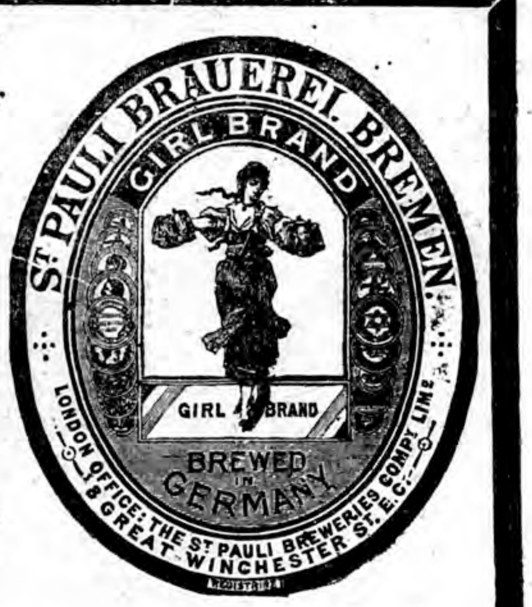
ALFRED ALEXANDER & Co.,
ESTABLISHED 1848,
Head Offices: 85, Gracechurch Street,
LONDON, E.C., Eng.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

For Purity of Flavor
and Excellence
of Quality.

"Girl" Brand

IS THE LIGHTEST
AND MOST WHOLESOME.


ST PAULI BRAUEREI BREMEN.
GIRL BRAND
GIRL BRAND
BREWED IN GERMANY
LONDON OFFICE: THE ST PAULI BREWERIES COMPY LIMD 8 GREAT WINCHESTER ST. E.C.
REGISTERED

ST PAULI BRAUEREI BREMEN
GIRL BRAND
BREWED IN GERMANY
Samuel Fitze & Co.

**Absolutely
Unexcelled
in Quality.**

Sold by all
first-class
wine merchants.

**MUNCHENER
&
LAGER BEERS.**

PILSENER BEER

AND HOCK BEER.

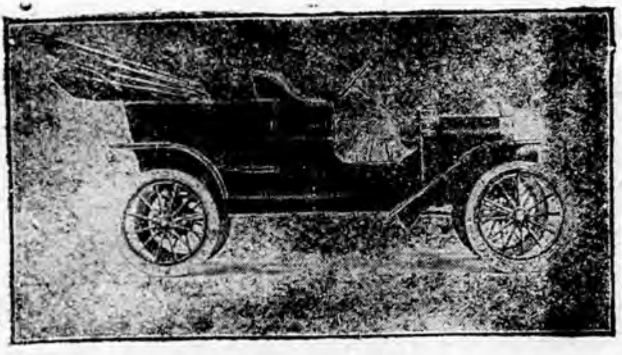
Agents:

**Samuel Fitze
& Co., Ltd.,**
BOMBAY.

THE SILENT FORD.

THE IDEAL OFFICE CAR.

**3
Seater,
Rs.
3,450.**



**4
Seater,
Rs.
3,750.**

20 H. P. Four Cylinder Battery and Magnets Ignition.

THE CAR THAT COSTS LEAST AND LASTS LONGEST.

SOLE AGENTS, **HILL, SAWYER & Co.,**
MEADOW STREET, **BOMBAY.**

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures, WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES:
ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

CURES IN 48 HOURS

Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

SANTAL
MIDY
SANTAL MIDY

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits.

Immediate Relief without Injections

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. — Sold by all Chemists.

J. B. ORR'S
"ZINGESSOL"
PERFECTED
WASHABLE
WATER
PAINT,
Manufactured by
JOHN B.
ORR, F.C.S.,
is unrivalled as
an artistic and
permanent
decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for decorating Government House 1890, also the High Commissioner H. E. Viscount Milner 1903, S. Africa.

WM. CHS. SMITH & CO.

FROM LONDON.

PAINTERS & HOUSE DECORATORS.
Importers of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F. C. S.

ZINGESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

Coloured Card and Book on Application.
OFFICE: 17-19, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Opposite the Oriental Buildings.
ESTIMATES GIVEN.

"ZINGESSOL," is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HAIG & HAIG'S THREE STARS WHISKY.

Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
and All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE" SCOTCH WHISKY.

As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.
Is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Can be obtained from
Messrs. MANEKJI & Co., Church Gate Street,
" D. C. UMRIGAR & Co., Crawford Market
Mr. P. C. SHROFF, Corner of Grant Road,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

Sole Agents for

"GOLF" Brand
PILSENER BEER,

The Lightest Beeverage Obtainable

Retail from
Messrs. **BRANDON & CO.,**
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
Messrs. **DENISON & CO,**
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

NEW MODEL ENGLISH GUNS.

Direct from the makers at lowest prices.
Superior far-killing Double Breechloaders from £3-10-0 each; a test model Rifles, Revolvers, etc. Illustrated price list post free. J. James and Reynolds, George St. Minories, London, E.C. England

---

INSURANCES.

CENTENARY 1809-1909.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.

Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.

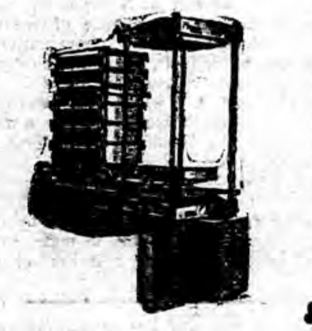
Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—

CROFT, MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES

FOR PACKING



COTTON WOOL & [illegible]

EDWIN MILLS & S[illegible]
HUDDERSFIELD England.

THE RELIANCE WATCH COMPANY'S

SPLENDID OFFER

RELIANCE WATCH CO
THE REX
SWISS MADE

THE "REX."

ONLY FOR A SHORT TIME

SPECIAL REDUCTION
IN

THE "REX"

The most popular Keyless Lever Watches in India.
Guaranteed for 3 years and made in four sizes.

The Special Railway Guard Watch

22" Size Keyless lever. Rs.
In Nickel Silver Case, Screw Joint case dust and Waterproof 15

The Railway Guard Watch.

19" Size Keyless lever. Rs.

In Nickel Silver case, Open face	... ...	9
" Black oxidised steel " "	... ...	10
" Sterling Silver " " "	... ...	15
" " " " Hunter	... ...	18
" " " " Half Hunter	... ...	20

Medium Size.

In Nickel Silver case, Open face	... ...	10
" Black oxidised steel " "	... ...	11
" Sterling Silver " " "	... ...	16
" " " " Hunting	... ...	18
" " " " Half Hunting	... ...	20

Small Size.

In Nickel Silver case, Open face	... ...	11
" Black oxidised steel " "	... ...	12
" Sterling Silver " " "	... ...	16
" " " " " " Hunting	...	19
" " " " " " Half Hunting...		20

Don't miss a chance, never before offered, but call and see for yourself, the latest arrival.

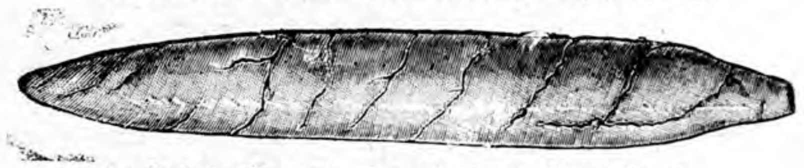
A Limited number only will be sold at the above prices as an Advertisement to prove the quality of **THE "REX."**

THE RELIANCE WATCH Co.,
HORNBY ROAD. **BOMBAY.**

THE FAMOUS
REAL DUTCH HAVANA CIGARS,

"EL ALICANTO,"

ONCE SMOKED ALWAYS WANTED.



Packed in Vacuum tins of 50 per Box, Rs. 6.

THEO. VAFIADIS & Co.,
LEADING CIGAR MERCHANTS.
20, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

The Most Sustaining Tonic.

COLEMAN'S
WINCARNIS
COLEMAN'S Wincarnis

The extremes of a tropical climate are a heavy strain on the average human system, often reducing strength to that low ebb which openly invites disease. To keep up strength, nourishment is essential. Common-sense points to "Wincarnis" as the most sustaining of nutritives: its power of fortifying the system against loss of physical and mental stamina being attested by over 8,000 doctors.

Coleman's Wincarnis restores strength and energy rapidly and steadies the nerves. Being exceptionally agreeable it appeals at once to the delicate palate, and for those who are weak and ailing it is the grandest tonic that can be obtained.

Sole Manufacturers—COLEMAN & Co., Ltd., Norwich and London, Eng. Agents in all the principal towns in India and Burma.

WINCARNIS

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in **DIARRHOEA** and is the only Specific in **CHOLERA** and **DYSENTERY.**

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—
FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.
The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.
Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*

INSIST ON HAVING
Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

J. COLLIS BROWNE
CHLORODYNE
J.T. DAVENPORT

CONVINCING
MEDICAL TESTIMONY
WITH EACH
BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England:
1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers:
J. T. DAVENPORT,
Ltd.,
LONDON,
S.E.

GOLD MEDAL ABSORBENT

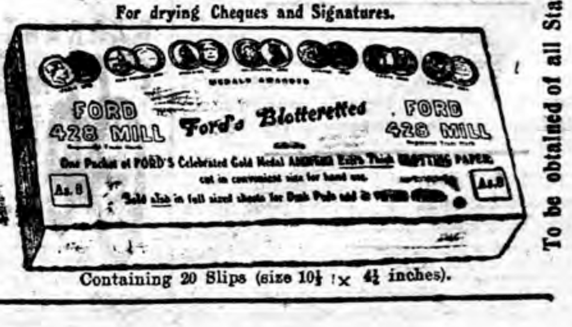
FORD'S BLOTTING.

For drying Cheques and Signatures.

Our Name and Trade Mark is a guarantee to the Public of the Highest Quality only.

FORD 428 MILL

A LUXURIOUS ECONOMY.



Containing 20 Slips (size 10¼ × 4¼ inches).

To be obtained of all Stationers.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist lion, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralyses, acute or chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORRHEA, STERLITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES—Insipid and Melibes—and complaints akin thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows:—

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantatis Pills and Oil for 20 days, Rs 13-8.
For Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 4-8.
For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 4-8.
For Spermatorhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.
For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.
For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days, Rs. 3-8.
For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 4-9.
For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

Up-country orders are promptly executed by value payable post. Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 5-10.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 30 days, Rs. 10.

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation, Consumption, Blood Phlegm, similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 5-10.

EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated, Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 4 8.

OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate eye and ear diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, piercing pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness, are relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients. Pills or water for 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHEA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGE, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea, Leucorrhoea, Sterility, Prolapsus, Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHOEA DYSNTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days Rs. 4-8.

Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares, Motiwalla's Chawl, near Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay

---

"GREATEST OF ALL LARGE OR SMALL."

HAMMOND
VISIBLE
NO. 12.

THE HAMMOND No. 12.

Absolute Visible Writing:

Polychrome Ribbon Attachment, enabling operator to write in two colors.

35 LANGUAGES
IN
216 STYLES OF TYPE
ON
THE ONE TYPEWRITER.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

Established over a Century.

GOLD & CO.,

Birmingham, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM."
Telephone No. 1575.

73 Rivd.
400
314
600

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all indents sent through Shippers.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
Sole Advertisement Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co. 36 Frenchurch Street, London, E. C.